The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Opening of the British Parliament by the Queen Yesterday.

Full Report of the Speech from the Throne.

Proposed Solution of the Questions Pending Between the United States and England.

Significant Intimation of Reform Measures.

The Elective Franchise to be Freely Extended.

The Reforms Decreed by the Emperor Napoleon.

The Liberal Sentiment of the Nation Dissatisfied with His Concessions.

End of an Ancient Mail Monopoly in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen's Speech on the Opening of Parliament Yesterday.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The following is the speech made by the Queen at the reopening of the Imperial Parliament:

MY LORDS: In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relation with foreign Powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing. I hope that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged, may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe. I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the questions pending between the two countries, arising out of the civil war, may receive an amicable solution, and which met, as I trust it will be in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding and promote relations of cordial friendship.

The war between Spain and the Republics of Chili and Peru still continues, the good offices of my Government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French having failed to effect a reconciliation. If, either by agreement between the parties themselves, or by the mediation of any other friendly Power, peace should be restored, the objects which I have had in view will be equally attained.

The discontent prevailing in some of the provinces of the Turkish Empire has broken out in actual insurrection in Crete. In common with my allies, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, I have abstained from any active interference in these internal disturbances, but joint efforts have been directed to bringing about improved relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects, not inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The protracted negotiations which arose out of the acceptance by Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern of the Governorship of the Danubian Principalities have been happily terminated by an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the Powers signatories of the treaty of 1856.

Resolutions in favor of a more intimate union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick have been passed by their several Legislatures, and delegates duly authorized, and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion have concurred in the conditions upon which such an union may be best effected in accordance with their wishes. A bill will be submitted to you which, by the consolidation of colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the sovereign provinces as members of the same empire, and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same sovereign.

I have heard with deep sorrow that the calamity of famine pressed heavily on my subjects in some parts of India. Instructions were issued to my Government in that country to make the utmost exertions to mitigate the distress which prevailed during the Autumn of last year. The blessings of an abundant harvest has since that time improved the condition of the suffering districts.

The persevering efforts and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspirators have, during the last Autumn, excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland, and the apprehensions of the loyal population; but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers intrusted to the Executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquility. I trust that you will consequently be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions.

I acknowledge with deep thankfulness to Almighty God, the great decrease which has taken place in the cholera, and in the pest which has attacked our cattle. But the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign countries, and its occasional reappearance in this, will render necessary some special measures of precaution; and I trust that the visitation of the former, will lead to increased attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best preventive. Estimating as of the highest importance an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, I have directed the issue of a Commission to inquire into the best means of permanently securing such a supply for the metropolis and for the principal towns in the densely peopled districts of the kingdom.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. You will, I am assured, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure calculated to improve the condition of my soldiers and to lay the foundation of an efficient Army of Reserve.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

The frequent occurrence of desagreement between the employers of labor and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading as is alleged to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a commission to inquire into and report upon the organization of trades-unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers, with power to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for Parliamentary powers, which will be necessary to make this inquiry effective. I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension to other trades of the beneficial provisions of the factory acts, specially reported by the Royal Commission on the employment of children, and for the better regulation, according to the principle of those acts, of workshops where women and children are largely employed.

The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provision for their health and discipline on board ship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency of this important service.

I have observed with satisfaction the relaxation recently introduced into the navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor my readiness to submit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction, on equitable terms, of the exemption from local charges on shipping which are still enjoyed by a limited number of individuals in British ports, and have in anticipation of this step already admitted British ships to the advantages of the new law. A bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid before you.

A bill will also be submitted to you for making better provision for the arrangement of the affairs of railway companies which are unable to meet engagements.

Measures will be submitted to you for improving the management of the sick and other poor in the metropolis, and for a redistribution of some of the charges for relief therein.

Your attention will also be called to the amendment of the law of Bankruptcy, to the consolidation of the Courts of Probate and Divorce and Admiralty, and to the means of disposing with greater dispatch and frequency of the increasing business in the Superior Courts of Common Law and at the Assizes.

The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland have engaged my attention, and a bill will be laid before you which, without interfering with the rights of property, will offer direct encouragement to occupiers of land to improve their holding, and provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for permanent improvement.

I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which will be brought before you, and I pray that your labors may under the blessing of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of my people.

GERMANY.

The Postal Service—End of a Long Monopoly.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

THURN UND TAXIS, a Bavarian Prince, who, with his ancestors, have enjoyed an uninterrupted monopoly of the postal service of Germany for the last two or three hundred years, has disposed of his rights to the Government of Prussia for the sum of three millions of thalers.

ITALY.

The Church Bill Defeated.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Noon.

Advices from Florence by telegraph state that the Italian Church Bill has been defeated.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Noon.

Consols have advanced ⅛ and are quoted at 90 11-16 for money.

Erie shares have advanced ¼ and are quoted at 39¼.

United States Five-twenty bonds are unchanged, still being quoted at 73 9-16.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Noon.

The Cotton market opens very dull and irregular. The sales to-day will not exceed 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14⅛d. W. B.

MARINE.

Arrival Out.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Noon.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, from New-York Saturday, Jan. 26, arrived at Brest early this morning.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Paris at this Port.

The Inman screw steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 23d and from Queenstown on the 24th of January, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The screw steamer *Virginia*, of the National line, sailed simultaneously with the *City of Paris*.

There had been little or no abatement in the severity of the weather in England, and the continued frost was causing great distress and suffering among the unemployed laboring classes.

The steamers from America were making unusually long passages, owing to the easterly winds.

The London *Sunday Gazette* says it has good reason for anticipating that a reform bill will not be found among the measures which the Government purpose to submit to Parliament next session, upon their own responsibility, and justifies this Ministerial abstention on various grounds. A reform bill must be undertaken by the wish and under the guidance of the Houses. Reform must be the work of the House of Commons itself, rather than a party. If Lord DERBY's Government brought in a reform bill by which it would stand or fall, assuredly it would fall, and in all probability in 1868 the question would be no nearer settlement than now.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "We are informed that the present idea of Lord DERBY's Cabinet is to bring in no reform bill, but to propose the issue of a Commission on the present working of our representative system. The new plan, however, does not seem to have been finally adopted, and we may yet hear of another change."

The *Daily News* says numerous indications, most of them slight enough, none absolutely conclusive, but all, taken together, of some force, make it probable that the present Government will deal with the reform question on Lord MELBOURNE's celebrated principle of leaving it alone.

The *Morning Herald* understands that Her Majesty's Government has protested against the decision arrived at in the case of the *Tornado*, on account of the irregularity and informality of the proceedings of the Spanish Prize Court. The *Herald* says there can be no doubt that evidence against the *Tornado* is calculated to arouse the greatest suspicions as to her ultimate destination, and it is, unfortunately, only too clear, that if the ship be legally condemned as a Chilian ship of war, her crew may be regarded and treated as prisoners of war.

The *Herald*, alluding to rumors current at Bombay of an armed expedition to Abyssinia, says it is very improbable that any such armed expedition should have been determined upon, and cautions the public against attaching any importance to the rumor. The *Herald* of the 23d is authorized to state that the rumor is without foundation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the navy estimates will largely exceed those of last year.

The *Standard* states that an Imperial decree was issued on the 16th inst., depriving Gen. BAZAINE of the extraordinary powers delegated to him as Commander-in-Chief of the French expeditionary corps in Mexico.

A Florence telegram of the 21st says: "The news of the settlement of the difficulty between Italy and Turkey arising out of the affair of the mail steamer *Prince Thomas* is confirmed. The Porte agrees to afford to the Italian flag the satisfaction demanded by the Italian Government, and admits the basis named by the latter for determining the indemnity to be paid by Turkey to the owners of the *Prince Thomas*. The exact amount of the indemnity is to be fixed by arbitration."

The *Roma* of the 22d says: "Letters from Rome announce that the negotiations between Signor TONELLO and the Holy See on ecclesiastical questions being terminated, the negotiators are now engaged in settling the relations which shall subsist between Italy and the Pontifical States with respect to passports and custom duties. To-morrow the Senators will meet with closed doors, as a High Court of Justice, to hear read the report of the Committee on the trial of Admiral PERSANO. The report will afterward be communicated to the members of the High Court, in order that they may consider whether the proofs collected warrant the public trial of the accused."

Advices from Miramar *viâ* Trieste, state that the physicians attending the Princess CHARLOTTE had, after consultation, expressed their opinion that the recovery of Her Majesty was complete, and they advised a change of scene. Preparations for a journey, with that object, were being made.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had addressed a circular dispatch to the Russian Representatives abroad, accompanied by a memorandum referring to certain documents recently published at Rome. The Minister repels the assertions contained in these documents, and declares that the responsibility of having taken the initiative in causing a rupture between Rome and the Russian Court, and canceling the concordat, rests entirely with the Papal Government.

The British Court of Admiralty has decreed possession of the *Beatrice*, otherwise the *Rappahannock*, to the United States Government. There were two suits in respect of the one vessel. One was on the part of the American Government, to obtain possession of the *Beatrice* on the ground that she belonged to it, having been used by the Confederates; and the other action was against the same Government for an equipment in the nature of cordage supplied. Dr. LUSHINGTON, in making the order, said there had been no compromise between the parties.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Napoleon's Dread of Revolution—His Scheme of Reform—Its Pretended Concessions—What Paris Thinks of Them—Death's Doings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1867.

One of the great elements of force in LOUIS NAPOLEON is his morbidness on the subject of a revolution. This morbidness always keeps him in advance of public opinion instead of behind it. Other Monarchs, who reign by Divine right, wait obstinately till the revolution overtakes them, and then it is too late.

The important measures just promulgated by the Emperor NAPOLEON were not the outgrowings or the result of profound internal peace. They were, on the contrary, the precursors of an internal storm, and were elaborated in order to avoid that storm.

Last year forty-five members of the Corps Legislatif demanded the concessions now made; this year a hundred would have repeated the demand; and a hundred affirmative votes in the Chamber on a demand for more liberty would have thrown republican Paris into a ferment!

The pretended concession of the right of interrogating Ministers is no compensation for the suppression of the debate on the Address. It is only a flank movement to avoid meeting the enemy face to face. Such have been the mistakes of the Government lately that they were afraid to meet the Legislature with the right of debate on the Address still intact; and, in fact, the Hercules of the House—THIERS, JULES FAVRE, OLLIVIER, BERRYER and others—were preparing for such an onslaught on the Government and its weaknesses as would have been difficult to withstand. It may even be that it was in seeking a way for the suppression of the Address that the other measures were found necessary.

The right of interrogation of Ministers will be so hedged in as to place the entire control of the debate in the hands of the majority. So that when compared to the English system, this semblance of Parliamentary usages will only be a mockery.

The difference in the law on the Press will be that instead of being judged by the Minister of the Interior, they will be judged by a Correctional Police Judge! And as all Judges in the lower Courts are always expecting promotion to the higher ones, and as one of the surest ways to get there is not to have too many decisions reversed by the higher Courts, the Judges on the Correctional Police benches always decide according to the strict letter of the law. Whereas, if the contraventions of the journals were carried before a jury they would be decided according to the circumstances of each case, and on principles of equity. It is the trial by Jury that the Press demands.

Nevertheless it would not be right to carry a definitive judgment on this law till it is fully elaborated, for we do not yet know whether the Police Judge will have the right of suspension and suppression or not. The right to establish papers will probably be free to all, without authorization of any kind.

The same may be said of the proposed law on the right of public meetings. At present only twenty persons may meet together for political purposes without authorization. We must wait and see how far this privilege is extended before criticising it.

When the *Moniteur* solemnly announced these new measures, and that the Cabinet had resigned in a mass, it was anticipated that new men were to be brought in, with opinions in harmony with the new measures, men of the opposition in fact, or at least of the *tiers-parti*, such as M. OLLIVIER—young and vigorous, and progressive men, apt for the work before them. But what was the disappointment of the town in finding in the edition of the *Moniteur*, which appeared twelve hours later, that but three of the Ministers were changed; that these three were replaced by old fogies of the same style as themselves, only that those who went out were abler men than those that went in, and in fine, that the new measures in the hands of the old Cabinet or a Cabinet in no wise changed for the better, would be likely to fall a dead letter and a sham! The parade of the *Moniteur* about the resignation of the Ministry in mass was therefore only a piece of charlatanry, intended to give importance to a series of liberal measures which will be executed as little as possible by the men having them in charge.

As a subsidiary question, it may be asked whether it is the "Ministry" which resigned, or only "Ministers?" Whether technically we are to call it a "Ministerial crisis," as if in possession of a full parliamentary system, or only a remodeling among irresponsible men of the same opinion.

These measures are called by the Emperor and his friends the "crowning of the edifice," the limit to which his concessions may be expected to go. But this can hardly be meant seriously, for the Emperor would not pretend that he did not hold himself ready at all times to adopt any measures conducive to the welfare of his subjects, whether in the line of these concessions or otherwise.

Has he not in fact already made an additional concession? The news of the suppression of the Address was received the first day with such a universal expression of disappointment and disapproval, it was so evident that everybody thought he was afraid to allow the opposition to discuss his foreign policy, that he was obliged to insert a note in the *Moniteur* declaring that Deputies would be given the right of interrogation on his foreign policy as soon as the Chambers met. Thus if the new Cabinet were composed of liberal men, there would not be much more perhaps to ask for. As it is, we must wait and see them at work.

In definitive, the illiberal semi-official Press say that the Emperor has gone further than the circumstances demanded; the organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs thinks, of course, that the measures are just right; while the organs of the opposition are divided. For the most part, however, their opinions may be thus stated: The intentions of the Emperor are good; the new measures are really, with all the safeguards thrown around them, an important advance in the right direction—a new story gained toward the "crowning of the edifice"—but they are not the "crowning" itself.

Death has been playing sad havoc lately among the notable figures of Paris. From among these we have lost, *coup sur coup*, and within a few hours of each other, the Marquis DE LAROCHEJAQUELIN, Mlle. GEORGES, INGRES and VICTOR COUSIN. The first was an independent orator of the Monarchical House of Peers, of the Republican House of Representatives, and of the Imperial Senate—a striking figure, a proud man, the descendant of a chivalric race. Like his late colleague, the Marquis DE BOISSY, he was always in opposition—he did not care to take the trouble of speaking in favor of a measure which was supported by the majority, and therefore sure to pass.

Mlle. GEORGES, the famous tragic actress, died at the age of 74. She was contemporaneous with TALMA, and Mlle. MARS and Mme. DUCHESNOIS. She even played with credit to her younger reputation after the star of RACHEL had risen high in the theatrical firmament. When quite a young girl Mlle. GEORGES made the campaign of Germany with the first Emperor NAPOLEON. The scandalous chronicles of that epoch are full of the loves of the Emperor and Mlle. GEORGES. The last years of her life were passed at Passy, one of the faubourgs of Paris, where she resided with some of her sister's children. As a retired member of the Theatre Francais she had a pension from the State, and was buried at the expense of the State. INGRES, painter in the classical historical line, was more than eighty years old at his death, and had lived to see buried, one by one, all the principal rivals—DELACROIX, DELAROCHE, DECAMPS, HORACE VERNET, ARY SCHEFFER—he had had to contend against in the development and fixing of his reputation. The last of this brilliant galaxy of artists gone, who now in France is to contend against the German school—against KAULBACH, and CORNELIUS, and OVERBECK? We have still COUTURE, but COUTURE has grown transparent; in other words, he is painted out. MEISSONIER is unrivaled in the *infiniments petits*, but these hardly constitute an epoch in the history of the art. COURBET is now doing some clever things, as everybody knew he could do, but his pretended school of realism was only charlatanry, to be abandoned when he had sufficiently brought himself before the world. In fine, we have plenty of excellent talent, but no geniuses, no *chefs d'écoles*, if we except COUTURE, who is certainly under a cloud. It is to be hoped that the Great Exhibition will bring out some new master to fill the terrible vacuum this last death has created, and in the meantime let us drop a tear on the grave of INGRES, the last, the bravest, and the most conspicuous of the old Romans. In the chain of necrological notices we come next to VICTOR COUSIN, who fell with apoplexy, while talking to his friends MERIMEE and BARTHELEMY SAINT HILAIRE, at Cannes. He, too, had reached an age beyond which few men go, and he died covered with honors and renown. He was a member of the French Academy, and had been Minister of State; his writings were philosophical and classical, and will live after him. His political acts are scarcely remembered. He has left his extensive library as a gift to the Sorbonne, and his large fortune to a daughter of the poetess and traveler, Mme. LOUISE COLET. The wife of M. COUSIN and Mme. COLET are sisters, and were born REVOIL, a well-known family in France. Mme. COUSIN is also a poetess who occupied a good deal of the attention of the literary world fifteen or twenty years ago; it was she, you will recollect, who stabbed ALPHONSE KARR in the side with a butcher-knife. Poor KARR was confined to his bed for three weeks, but instead of dragging his enemy before the tribunals, he wrote on the event for his book, *La Femme*, one of the finest pages of raillery in the French language. Mme. COUSIN's literary attempts were considered pretentious, and to treat her seriously as a poetess was in itself raillery. KARR declared, therefore, that she, a votary of the muses, ought to be ashamed to attack a poet with so unpoetical an instrument as a kitchen knife! The laughers were on KARR's side, and this was his only revenge.

Here is something more practical, more interesting, and especially more frightful. Some one has been making an analysis lately of the air we breathe in a theatre or other close house, containing a thousand or more persons. He carried into a theatre at 10 o'clock at night a bottle of ice placed on a plate, and then collected the vapor which rapidly condensed on the outside of the bottle and flowed down on to the plate. At first this vapor thus collected had the smell, the taste, and, so far as could be determined, every chemical quality belonging to the waters of the most deadly fever marshes. Under the microscope, this water was at first clear, but soon, that is to say in a week, it was found to be full of fine animalcula. A little later on, these animalcula had grown, and the big ones were seen pursuing and devouring the little ones. Still later on, at the end of two months, the water was thick with animalcula, various forms were seen, and still the work of destruction was going on. At last, but three hideous monsters were seen—microscopic monsters, of course, since they were contained in a drop of water—and these were still fighting to see which could devour the other. At the end of three months the water became clear and miasmatic again.

MALAKOFF.

REFORMS IN FRANCE.

Letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the Minister of State.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, 19th Jan., 1867.

Monsieur le Ministre:

For some years past it has been asked whether our institutions have reached their limit of perfection, or whether further improvements ought to be realized; hence has arisen an uncertainty much to be regretted, and which ought to be put an end to.

Hitherto it has been your duty to struggle courageously, in my name, to repel unseasonable demands, and to leave to me the initiative of useful reforms, when the proper moment should arrive. At present, I believe it possible to give to the institutions of the Empire all the development of which they are susceptible, and to the public liberties a further extension, without compromising the authority which the nation has confided to me.

The plan which I have traced out for myself consists in correcting the imperfections which time has revealed, and in introducing the improvements compatible with our manners, since governing consists in profiting by the experience acquired, and in foreseeing the wants of the future.

The object of the decree of the 24th November, 1860, was to associate the Senate and the Legislative Body more directly in the policy of the Government, but the discussion on the Address has not produced the results which were expected from it. It has occasionally uselessly inflamed public opinion, given rise to unprofitable discussions, and caused the loss of a considerable time, valuable for business. I believe that, without weakening the prerogatives of the deliberative Powers, the Address may be replaced by the right of interpellation, wisely regulated.

Another modification has seemed to me necessary in the relations of the Government with the great Bodies of the State. I have thought that, by sending the Ministers into the Senate and the Legislative Body, by virtue of a special delegation, to take part in certain discussions, I would better utilize the strength of my Government without departing from the terms of the Constitution, which admits no joint responsibility between the Ministers, and makes them dependent solely on the Chief of the State.

But the reforms which it is proper to adopt ought not to stop there. A bill will be proposed to confer exclusively on the Correctional Tribunals jurisdiction in case of Press offences, and thus to suppress the discretionary power of the Government. It is equally necessary to regulate, legislatively, the right of meeting, still keeping it within the limits which public safety requires. I said last year that my Government desired to go forward on firm ground, capable of supporting authority and liberty. By the measures which I have just indicated, my words are realized; I do not disturb the foundations which fifteen years of calm and prosperity have consolidated; I strengthen them further by drawing closer together my relations with the great public Powers, by assuring by the law to all citizens fresh guarantees; by achieving, in fine, the crowning of the edifice raised by the national will.

Whereupon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping. NAPOLEON.

The Decree.

His Majesty's letter is followed by the following Imperial decree:

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French.

To all whom these presents may concern, greeting: Wishing to give to the discussions in the great Bodies of the State on the home and foreign policy of the Government greater utility and precision, we do hereby decree:

ARTICLE 1. The members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body may address interpellations to the Government.

ART. 2. Any demand to exercise that right must be made in writing and signed by five members at least, and must contain a summary of the object of the questions to be put; it must be delivered to the President, who will communicate it to the Minister of State, and refer it to the Bureaus for examination.

ART. 3. If two Bureaus of the Senate or four of the Legislative Body express the opinion that the questions may be brought forward, the Chamber will fix a day for the discussion.

ART. 4. After the close of the debate, the Chamber pronounces the order of the day pure and simple, or refers the matter to the Government.

ART. 5. The order of the day, pure and simple, has always the priority.

ART. 6. The reference to the Government can only be pronounced in the following terms: "The Senate (or the Legislative Body) calls the attention of the Government to the object of the interpellation." In that case, an extract of the deliberations is transmitted to the Minister of State.

ART. 7. Each of the Ministers may, by special authority of the Emperor, be charged, in conjunction with the Minister of State, the Presidents and Ministers of the Council of State, to represent the Government before the Senate or Legislative Body in the discussion of business or of parliamentary bills.

ART. 8. Are abrogated—articles 1 and 2 of our decree of the 24th November, 1860, which declare that the Senate and the Legislative Body shall vote every year at the opening of the session an address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

ART. 9. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 19th day of January, 1867. NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned)

E. ROUHER, Minister of State.

Official Explanation.

The *Moniteur* appends the following explanatory statement regarding the important measures specified above:

"A few words will suffice to explain the spirit and scope of the decree just given. That of the 24th November, 1860, in introducing into the French institutions the annual vote of an Address, had for its object to associate the great Bodies of the State more directly with the policy of the Government. That measure, which anticipated public opinion, was received as a new and striking testimony of the Sovereign's liberal initiative and of his wish to found representative government on solid bases. There could be no question of weakening the important position of the Chambers, but, on the contrary, to render it more practical and more efficacious in freeing it from the imperfections which six years' experience had manifested. The debates in the Chambers are incontestably of a nature to exercise a legitimate and salutary influence on the march of events, when they have for result to bring to light public feeling on a real and present interest. But every one was struck with the fact that the discussions on the address tend more and more to depart from the line traced by the speech from the Throne to which it was to reply. Wanting, therefore, a precise basis and clearly defined subject, they run the risk sometimes of wandering into the region of vague theories and abstract ideas; at other times, of losing themselves in the minutest details of the administration. Under these conditions, they are liable to be indefinitely prolonged, and tend rather to heat men's minds than to elucidate questions—and rather to favor verbiage than business, which they deprive of valuable time. Already their duration has assumed proportions which could not have been foreseen, and which, from the experience of the past in France and that of other countries, could not have been expected. (1.) This state of things has led to complaints which the Government could not but take into consideration. The decree proposes to set aside these inconveniences, while maintaining intact the participation of the Chambers and strengthening by defining it. What the debates could gain in sincerity and in public utility, when they are based on a circumscribed question, known beforehand, bearing on a serious and precise interest, is so evident that there is no need to enlarge on it. Such is the advantage of interpellations. The decree, faithful to the spirit which inspired it, decides that the majority of the Bureaux is not necessary to authorize such demands. The favorable opinion of two out of five in the Senate, and four out of nine in the Legislative Body, suffices to authorize them. That is a guarantee that the tribune will be open to every cause really worthy of an exceptional debate. The Chamber can express its opinion in two ways; by the order of the day, pure and simple, if it finds the interpellation groundless; and by reference to the Government, if the question merits particular attention. The Government is thus placed in a position to know the sentiments of the Chamber, and to pay the attention to them required by public interest and its own responsibility. To go further would be to run the risk of altering the harmony of the powers, such as they are regulated by the Constitution, and to exceed the range of a simple decree. The cases in which the Legislative Body and the Senate can express a direct and absolute judgment, terminating in a vote of adoption or refusal, are rigorously defined in the fundamental compact. Independently of special laws, those of the contingent of the army, supplementary credits, and budget furnish every year numerous occasions for the deputies to regularly exercise their control over public affairs. The substitution of interpellations for the Address has, as a necessary consequence, the provisions which concerns the Ministers, and which gives a greater latitude to the Sovereign in the designation of the organs charged to speak in his name, and, in certain cases, more authority to the explanations furnished. But it was requisite that the terms of the Constitution should not be outpassed, which provided that the Ministers shall only be dependent on the Chief of the State, that they are only responsible each in what concerns himself for the acts of the Government; that there is no solidarity among them, and that they cannot be members of the Legislative Body. The decree does not, nor could it, make any change in these prescriptions; and therefore the Ministers only present themselves before the Chambers as delegates from the Chief of the State, on the occasions of which he will remain the only judge; the Council of State, however, preserving its constitutional *rôle*. What the country requires above everything is, that truth, justice and the general interest may issue triumphantly from the public discussions. In that point of view, this day's decree will be considered by all impartial minds as realizing a notable progress."

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Suppression of the Debate on the Address.

From Le Siècle, Jan. 22.

We must admit that for once the semi-official journals were well informed. The Imperial letter announces, in effect, all the measures which were spoken of for three days. On one single point, *which we consider the most important*, they were wrong: The debate on the Address is *completely* suppressed. There is not even preserved the Address, such as exists in England, and which has the advantage to make known to the Government whether its polity is approved or disapproved by the majority of the two Chambers.

The solemn debate by which with us every session of the Chambers was opened, did never offer any inconveniences during the last year. The loss of time, of which the Imperial letter complains, did not really exist, for the presentation of the Budget and the proposition of all the important laws followed a few days, when it was not a few weeks, the debate on the address. * * * *In the condition of Europe, we do regret above all the suppression of this debate.* The patriotism of the members of the Corps Legislatif could have given great force to the French negotiators.

The Address is replaced by the right to interrogate. *But will this right be a serious one when its exercise is subject to the authorization by four Bureaus among nine?* Interpellation, thus regulated, is a weapon in the hands of the majority, who will be tempted, perhaps, sometimes to use it, and even to abuse it. For the opposition, we believe that this qualification of the right is not illusory.

As to what concerns the exclusive jurisdiction of the Correctional Police in matters of the Press, our opinion is known. * * * The offences of the Press are not ordinary offences; there are circumstances and incidents which can considerably augment or diminish their gravity. *In political questions it belongs to public opinion to find out the guilty and the innocent.* Thus, to the Jury has always appeared to us the natural and necessary jurisdiction over the Press. The correctional Judge applies strictly the provisions of law, without taking into account the facts, the motives which he ignores and which could be better appreciated by the opinion of the country and by the Administration itself. It is for this that, failing of a Jury, we would prefer administrative intervention, who offer to the Press a certain guarantee in the moral responsibility of the functionaries who have jurisdiction over it. * * * * *

In regard to the right of assembling, which is promised, that certainly will be received with satisfaction by the country on the condition that the agents of power will not be enabled to circumscribe it with too numerous and difficult formalities. * * * If we are allowed to say it, *we cannot but read with profound sentiments of sorrow the sentence in the Imperial letter*, in which the concessions in decree are spoken of, *that they are the crowning of the edifice. We believe, we feel, that these other measures will have to be taken to establish the promised liberty on a solid and durable basis.*

From L'Opinion Nationale of Jan. 22 (organ of Prince Napoleon.)

* * * The Address is suppressed, and replaced by the right of interpellation. In certain respects *we gain by the change.* It is incontestable, that the preparation and the vote on the Address have absorbed very considerable time of the session, by which public affairs have suffered. The right of interpellation, based on precise and determined questions, can produce more positive and satisfactory results. Only, we confess, we have some serious doubts as to the excellence of the conditions imposed upon the exercise of that right. In the Corps Legislatif they must be authorized by four Bureaus among nine. *As the opposition, by reason of their small numbers, have never a majority in a single Bureau, it follows that the opportunity to express themselves upon general affairs, which, thanks to the Address, they enjoyed as an acquired right, will now be subordinated to the good will of the majority.* We like to believe that the majority will not abuse this power, and that they will comprehend that demands of their own dignity, not less than the interests of the country, require that they shall use it with great liberality. Yet it is undeniable that the opposition exchanges a right for a privilege subjected to another will than their own.

* * * * *

As to the participation of Ministers of State in Legislative debate, we can only approve it from every point. It is a wise measure, fruitful and profitable to expedite affairs, and which all the world, we believe, will rejoice at.

Regarding the measures announced in reference to the liberty of the Press and the right to assemble, we must wait, to fully appreciate them, until we know more of them. As to the right to assemble, at present it does not exist in any degree, and every change can be but a progress. As to the Press, to give to correctional tribunals the jurisdiction over its offences is not the last word of liberty; still, the abolition of the discretionary power of the Government, carrying with it necessarily the abolition of previous authorization, as well as the right to suspend and to suppress journals, must be considered as realizing a certain degree of progress. * * * It is evidently the idea of amelioration and of progress which dictated the decree of Jan. 19.

The Reforms not Extensive Enough.

From the Journal des Débats, Jan. 22 (Semi-Liberal.)

The new reforms are not discussed in their details to-day, but appreciated as a whole by all the Press. A majority of the journals, as we did yesterday, congratulate the Government upon the progress it has made on certain points; *but many among them also regret that the reforms are not more extensive.* * * * Shall we say it that we regret that the right of interpellation is not established in a more liberal form? * * * To a benevolent concession of the Government and at a moment predetermined, we should have much preferred a decree reëstablishing in permanent form the right of interpellation under conditions that its exercise shall be always possible, even to minorities. If we are to believe *La Patrie*, we have hereafter no more reforms to hope, no more progress to expect; this is to be "a new step, but also the last." Fortunately *La Patrie* is the only one thus to interpret the Imperial letter. Not only do all those journals who have no connection with the Government judge differently of the situation of the country as well as the intentions of the Emperor, but even those papers to whom we are accustomed to look for the thoughts of the Government. * * Thus, says *Le Constitutionnel*: "NAPOLEON III. continues to-day the liberal work commenced by the decree of Nov. 24." *La France* sees in the acts of Jan. 19 "a new progress." Neither of these two papers says irreverently to the author of these new reforms, "Thou shalt go no further." *For our part, we would believe ourselves wanting in respect for the Chief of the State, were we to suppose that he wished yesterday to deprive himself forever of the right to improve our laws or to extend the circle of our liberties.*

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Alabama Correspondence—The Interests of England in the Matter.

From the London Star, Jan. 22.

Earl RUSSELL has published the official correspondence relating to the case of the *Alabama*, and in doing so he has performed a good service to all politicians at the present juncture of the question. A reperusal of those elaborate notes in which the noble Earl resisted the attempts of Mr. ADAMS to hold this country liable for the depredations of the *Alabama*, and in which Mr. ADAMS as ably strove for mastery in the diplomatic contention as his compatriots were at the time doing in the tented field, confirms us in the view which from the first we entertained of the whole matter. Lord RUSSELL said everything which could possibly be said in opposition to the claim. His mode of putting his case was as terse and vigorous as that in which Mr. ADAMS returned again and again to the charge. The only possible objection to the notes of the English Minister is that they learnedly, ably, cogently, and at times even eloquently, inflicted fatal thrusts at the best interests of England. One cannot rise from the perusal of the dispatches without feeling how skillfully the noble Earl defended his thesis, but how completely learning, research and ability were arrayed in opposition to common sense and sound practical statesmanship. If the United States and the world at large accepted the doctrines which the English Minister laid down, then a long farewell to our maritime greatness. The whole course of international progress in questions relating to the safety of non-belligerent vessels on the high seas would be reversed. Doctrines which were held sacred even before the days of Lord STOWELL would be desecrated by a villainous practice of which we were the apologizers and abettors. Privateering, in place of being on the wane, would usurp the place of naval warfare, piracy would once more rear its head as a respectable institution, and the burning of merchant vessels with the theft of their chronometers come to be recognized among the noblest feats of modern heroes. We believe, indeed, a band of those Pall Mall worthies who see something to admire in EYRE and BRAND united to present SEMMES with a sword. It now lies in the hands of the maker, a specimen of beautiful workmanship and remarkable folly; the givers being afraid to touch the gift lest they should be cashiered for insulting a friendly Government; the intended recipient being equally afraid to receive it, lest it should bring down upon him the notice of his offended and injured countrymen, and spoil the effect of his last lecture to his students on the virtue of patriotism.

The escape of the *Alabama* and the subsequent position taken up by our Government afforded a triumphant specimen of the blunders of officialism. Mr. ADAMS warned the Government of the character of the *Alabama* as early as the 23d of June, 1862, and she did not escape until the 29th of July. But although the Messrs. LAIRD admitted she was a war ship and declined to state for whom she was intended as early as the 1st of July, the officials of the customs at Liverpool, of the Board of Customs in London, of the Foreign Office, and of the Treasury—for all these departments were dabbling about it—could not make up their minds to place a watch on the privateers until the day after she sailed. Knowing that the honor of the country, and, so far as one could then judge, the continuance of peace between the two greatest nations of the world, were involved, it is scarcely credible that the Board of Customs should have written four weeks before the vessel sailed, that "the current report in regard to the vessel, that she has been built for a foreign Government, is not denied by the Messrs. LAIRD, with whom the surveyor has conferred, but they do not appear disposed to reply to any questions respecting the destination of the vessel after she leaves Liverpool," and yet that no steps should have been taken to prevent the vessel from sailing. If the Messrs. LAIRD were not disposed to be frank with the Government of their country at such a time, a war ship ought instantly to have been ranged alongside the vessel in the river, with orders to sink her if she attempted to move without satisfying the Government of her destination and character. This course was afterward followed in the case of the steam-rams, and the very fact that it was possible then shows how easily the departure of the *Alabama* could have been prevented. If the Messrs. LAIRD are primarily and mainly responsible, should the hard-working people of this country be ultimately compelled to pay a million or two in hard cash for the mischief wrought by the privateer? It is also certain that the various departments of Government exhibited an imbecility amounting almost to connivance, and it is not disputed that some traitor in the Government departments, in the end, gave the Messrs. LAIRD the hint that it was time for the vessel to be off. Up to this point Earl RUSSELL had been badly served by other departments of Government. His own turn for action now came, and he failed as completely and as disastrously as they did. Telegrams were sent to Beaumaris, Holyhead and Cork, to stop the privateer, and orders were dispatched to Nassau to seize her; but after there could have been no doubt of her character, in the very midst of her career of destruction, she lay for weeks unchallenged in Port Royal Harbor, in the Island of Jamaica, and she visited Cape Town to receive an ovation from the Colonial authorities and people. If it was lawful and proper to seize her at Nassau, it was equally lawful and proper to seize her in any other British port. If we had only shown a desire to fulfil our international duties, the question would have exhibited at present a very different aspect, but the original negligence of the Government was made a thousand times worse by the painful inefficiency of their conduct afterward.

There was a delusion current at the time, and probably exists in some quarters still, that it was not for the interests of England that public writers or speakers should encourage the Americans, as it was called, by contending that our own Government were in the wrong. We showed them, and contend now, that it would be a most fatal blow to the interests of England if Lord RUSSELL's reasonings in his voluminous dispatches were accepted by civilized countries as ruling similar cases. If the noble lord, or those under whose advice he was unfortunately acting, had looked to the future for arguments in place of the past, the responsibility for the escape of the *Alabama* would have been seen to be a cheap escape from worse perils. If England is not responsible when by the *laches* of her own officials a band of bandits escape to prowl on the seas for prey, *then America is not responsible if a knot of Fenian desperadoes steal a steamer from New-York or Boston, and commence to burn British ships.* The conclusion is inevitable from the able reasonings submitted by the noble Earl to Mr. ADAMS. Just as he attempts to shut out the American complaints by quoting ADAMS the elder and the Portuguese case of 1819, so some future American Secretary of State would seek to shut out British complaints of similar infractions of neutrality by quoting, it may be to Lord AMBERLEY, the opinions of Earl RUSSELL on the case of the *Alabama*. Now, we have no desire, even for the sake of pinning Mr. ADAMS to the wall with his grandfather's logic, to see British commerce destroyed by an American *Alabama*. *We know that what to the United States was not much more than an inconvenience, would be to us destruction.* Our national life depends upon the freedom and security of the seas. Every step to mitigate and assuage the horrors of naval warfare, and to elevate to a position of security the commercial fleet of all countries, ought to be our peculiar care. The best interests of the whole nation lie in a stringent interpretation of the duties of neutrals, and the exaction of reparation when, by negligence or connivance, armed ships escape from neutral ports to prey upon the commerce of belligerents. In the interests of our ship-builders we so contend, as well as in those of the nation at large, for it is much better that one privateer should remain unbuilt than that our commercial marine should be driven from the seas. We agree with Earl RUSSELL in his preface, that important international questions are involved in the case of the *Alabama*; and if we arrive at very different conclusions from his Lordship, it is not that we undervalue the sincerity of the patriotism which induced him to defend the escape of the privateer, but because we are convinced that the course he adopted, sustained by the arguments he adduced, would be fatal to our country.

Letter from Garibaldi on President Johnson and the Congress.

The Paris *Union* publishes the following letter from GARIBALDI to an American citizen on the conflict between President JOHNSON and the United States Congress:

CAPRERA, Jan. 8, 1867.

SIR: I am happy to be able to satisfy your wish to know my opinion on the existing controversy between the President of the United States and the majority of Congress. Certainly I shall give it with the consciousness of treating of a question which concerns not only America but humanity in general. Yes, for us, friends of the American Union, who one moment trembled for its integrity in the gigantic struggle so happily terminated, the importance of giving a vote to the colored race is dwarfed in the face of the danger of giving rise to new dimensions. Members of the human fraternity, we make no distinction of race. Thus we applauded the election by the generous population of Massachusetts of two colored deputies to the House of Representatives, and we shall praise any of those demonstrations of a country where liberty and progress are not merely vague words. What we desire, however, above all, is, that the harmony, more or less perfect, which to-day prevails among the members of the American family should not be disturbed, and that, at any price, every species of individual prejudice may be suppressed so as to maintain intact the integrity of the Great Republic, the most powerful palladium of liberty in the world. Let your President, therefore, come to an understanding with Congress. Let there be no more dissidence between the States which constitute your admirable political system. Those are the wishes formed by your sincere friends, among whom I am proud to count myself.

G. GARIBALDI.

Mysterious Disappearance from Paris of an American Lady.

A Paris correspondent, writing on the 18th ult., says: "A story appeared in the papers two days ago of a young American married lady having mysteriously disappeared from her residence in the Champs Elysées, leaving some children of tender years and her servants without any knowledge of her whereabouts. The husband, who had the greatest confidence in his wife—a confidence according to all accounts entirely justified by her character—came over from America the moment he heard the sad news, and has, with the aid of the French police, made fruitless researches. He ascertained that she was in the habit of going frequently to a well-known convent, situated in a beautiful park at Auteuil, with the ostensible object of letting the children play about the grounds. One day last Autumn, after returning from a drive to the Convent, she put on her bonnet and shawl and left the house, telling her servants in a tone of voice betraying annoyance that she was obliged to pay a visit on business. The newspapers not having given her name, and referred to her only as Madame X——, the tale might well have been suspected to be a canard; but now a *communiqué* in the *Presse* infers that the police must know something about her. The object of the *communiqué* is to upbraid the *Presse* for having reflected upon the vigilance of the French police in this, as well as several other matters. 'The administration,' it is said with a mystery quite on a par with the disappearance of the lady, 'feels compelled to maintain an extreme reserve on the subject, but is enabled to state that Madame X—— has not been the victim of any personal assault.'"

Letter of a Cretan Chief to the American Consul.

The *Journal des Débats*, of Jan. 22, contains a series of letters addressed by ZYMBRAKAKIS, one of the chiefs of the Cretan insurrection, to the Consuls of England, Russia, France, Italy, Austria and the United States, the last of which reads as follows:

"The Cretan people fully recognize the vivid sympathies which the great American nation has shown them. They hope that, thanks to your intercession, Mr. Consul, American vessels will come to take on board the poor Cretan families, now remaining in the mountains, on their passage to Greece. These families have neither bread nor habitations. If prompt help is not offered them they will perish. May the United States of America receive them under their liberating flag. Humanity demands it. Receive, &c.,

ZYMBRAKAKIS."

January, 3, 1867.

The American Protestant Church at Rome.

A correspondent writing from Rome on the 12th says: "The American arms were yesterday hoisted on the *façade* of Mr. MACPHERSON's house, and the United States Legation archives transferred to the large room in it used by the American Episcopalian congregation, so that Dr. LYMAN is no longer in danger of being ousted, as Messrs. LEWIS and WILLIAMS have been. As American visitors to the Eternal City are every year on the increase, however, it is apprehended that their present chapel accommodation will soon be insufficient, and negotiations are being entered into by their church committee to obtain for the ensuing year the building outside the Porta del Popolo, which was used as a chapel by the British Protestant congregation before removing to their present more commodious establishment, a few paces nearer the gate."

Thanks for Cretan Sympathy—Seizure of Liquor in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The following telegram was received this morning from Liverpool by Dr. S. G. HOWE, President of the Greek Relief Committee:

"The Hellenic Community of Liverpool request you to tender their grateful thanks to the Boston and New-York Committees and the American people for their sympathy on behalf of the destitute families of the Cretans, fighting for liberty."

The State Constabulary made several liquor seizures in this city to-day. At one saloon nearly $2,000 worth of liquor was seized.

Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN is talked of as Collector of this Port, if Gen. COUCH is not confirmed by the Senate.

Wool-Growers' and Farmers' Convention in Michigan.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Michigan State Agricultural Society have united with the State Wool-growers' Association and called a general Convention of wool-growers and farmers, to meet at Ann Harbor on the 14th, 15th and 16th insts. A general invitation is extended to the wool-growers and sheep-breeders of other States to be present.

The Michigan sorghum-growers also hold a Convention on the 19th instant, which will last three days, and promises to be a very important meeting for that particular interest. A number of premiums are to be awarded for the best specimens of produce of the sorghum plant.

The Fire at Marblehead.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The loss by fire in Marblehead this morning is estimated at $120,000; insurance about $80,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Architects and the New Post-office.

A few days since a communication was addressed by the Board of Commissioners for the New Post-office to the Institute of Architects of this city, asking its opinion as to means by which the best plans for the building might be obtained. A reply to this request was received by Mayor HOFFMAN, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 4, 1867.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Chairman of Commission to Erect a Post-office Building in the City of New-York:

SIR: At an informal meeting of the Institute of Architects, held for the purpose, the subject matter of your advertisement of 29th ultimo was discussed, and we, the undersigned members of the profession in New-York, respectfully reply:

That we fully appreciate this effort on your part to secure a satisfactory artistic result in the erection of the building intrusted to your care.

As however we also feel that this communication should be restricted as nearly as possible to a direct answer to your published queries, we beg to suggest:

That a circular giving the survey of the lot and the requirements of the building to be erected should be prepared for the use of competitors.

That a time, not less than three months from the date of the circular, should be set, within which sketches must be delivered.

That a day should be appointed when the decision of the Committee is to be made.

That the studies should be illustrated in each case solely by plans of the separate stories to a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to a foot, and by one exterior perspective drawing to the same scale.

That a public exhibition of the designs should be provided for.

That all sketches, with the exception of the one selected for elaboration and execution, should be returned.

That the author of the adopted plan should be retained as the architect of the building, and receive the customary compensation for his services, that is to say, five per centum on the first outlay of $500,000, and three per centum on such subsequent expenditures as may be necessary beyond this amount.

To enable you to secure designs from architects of high professional standing habitually engaged in remunerative work, it will, in our judgment, be necessary that preliminary studies should be requested from a certain number of them; and we consider that in the present case the sum of $2,000 would be a proper compensation to be offered for each set of sketches thus specially asked for.

It will, on the other hand, doubtless seem desirable, in a public work of this character, that no architect should be excluded who may possess professional ability, and who may feel disposed to volunteer in a competition. We should, therefore, think it advisable for the Commission to offer, in addition, premiums of $5,000, $3,000 and $1,000, for the three best plans thus volunteered.

The judicious expenditure, in the manner suggested, of $20,000 or $30,000 by your Committee at the present time, would, in our opinion, enable you to secure the best plan for this important public building that can be offered by a fair representation of the highest professional talent of the country.

A matter of such vital interest to architects as the erection of a Post-office for the City of New-York could not fail to give occasion for a consideration of many questions, both in regard to the site and the building, to which it is not deemed appropriate to refer in this reply to your advertisement. The courtesy to the profession manifested by your inquiry suggests, however, that we should take this opportunity to express the readiness of the Institute as a public body, to respond at any time to such inquiries as you may desire to make.

Respectfully,
Richard Upjohn, President; R. M. Hunt, Detlef Lienau, R. G. Hatfield, Leopold Eidlitz, Diaper & Dudley, Vaux, Withers & Co., P. B. Wight, Renwick & Sands, Richard M. Upjohn, Edward T. Potter, Charles W. Clinton, Arthur Gilman, Gambrill & Post, Russell Sturgis, Jr., H. Hudson Holly, Alfred J. Bloor, J. Cleaveland Cady, Emlen T. Little, Wm. T. Hallett, F. Julius Munckwitz, Charles A. Alexander, Henry Fernbach, O. P. Hatfield, Henry G. Jaffray.
CHAS. D. GAMBRILL, Secretary,
No. 3 Hanover-street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further orders of the Court. The Oyer and Terminer will be in session during the entire month.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1250—Cochrane vs. Herbert.	1288—Yates Salt Mnf. and Pet. Co. vs. Osgood.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.	1290—Ely vs. McGonegal.
1118—Hubbard, Jr., vs. Barbour.	1292—Rapp vs. Haefele.
1270—Jewell et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1296—Fowler vs. Woods.
1272—Booth vs. Rhodes.	1298—Sterling vs. Von Holton et al.
1274—U. S. Petroleum Co. vs. Baum, admin'r.	1300—Mackey vs. Allen.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.	1302—Eagleson vs. Gescheidt.
1280—Brodie vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1304—Kam, Guardian vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry R. R. Co.
1282—Hurley vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.	1306—Merritt et al. vs. Cassidy.
1284—Raynor vs. Willitts et al.	1308—Cook vs. McCombie et al.

Part III.—Held by R. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
939—Hallgarten vs. Lane.	1159—Merritt et al. vs. Leary.
951—Waring vs. The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company.	684—Deraney vs. Stevenson.
136—Kingon vs. Swan et al.	635—American Spiral Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
282—Banks vs. Baldwin.	386—Boyd vs. Clarke.
1069—Post vs. Seaman.	390—Shiels vs. Bernheimer et al.
629—Cahill et al vs. Palmer et al.	853—Barton vs. Haskins.
863—Zinn vs. Uhlfelder et al.	133—Gelpcke et al. vs. Quintell.
625—Gilbride vs. Hughes.	615—Sturgis vs. Roberts.
890—Fitzpatrick vs Kelly.	471—The Ind. & Chicago R. R. Co. vs. Lyng.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.	
1156—Hora vs. Jackson.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrer.

No.
13—McLean vs. McLean.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
114—Coggill et al vs. McAloney, impld., &c.	140—Miller vs. Leasham.
122—Hendricks et al. vs. Stark.	141—Stouvenel et al. vs. Butler.
197—White et al., Exrs., vs. Kirtland et al.	142—McLaughlin, Recr., vs. Bower et al.
206—Broadway Bank vs. Minor.	143—Newby vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Co.
133—Trimm et al. vs. Marsh et al.	144—Davenport, Recr., vs. Kendler et al.
134—Coane vs. Malone.	145—Clark, Exr., &c. vs. New-York and Farmington Coal Co.
135—Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz et al.	147—Oakley, Exr., &c., vs. Danforth et al.
136—Same vs. Same.	148—Loeschigk et al. vs. Yale et al.
137—Stewart vs. Schultz et al.	
138—Baxter vs. Blum.	
139—Lounsberry vs. Leigh.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
34—Lee vs. Tellers.
The call of the Calendar is No. 48. Biddle vs. Balen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2909—Alexander vs. Wood.	2175—Bruce vs. Taylor.
2767—Board of Comm'rs of Pilots vs. Erie Railway Co.	2755—Jackson et al. vs. Hamill.
1969—Gaffney vs. Chapman.	2857—Griffith vs. Schanck et al.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.	2867—Bertrand vs. Hanbury.
1565—Fabbre et al. vs. Eisner.	2881—Kennedy vs. Simpson.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.	2893—Thomas, by guardian, vs. Ranch.
2725—Topping vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.	1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
	2919—Farr vs Kelly, Sheriff.

Part II.—Adjourned to Thursday, Feb. 7.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Adjourned to Thursday.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Adjourned to Wednesday.

Nos.	Nos.
569—Jones vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company.	208—The Bordentown Machine Company vs. Pesant.
1143—Wright vs. Leary.	475—Narsee vs. Corwin.
574—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company.	388—Smithson vs. Lilly.
575—Smock vs. Smith.	479—Costello vs. Terrell.
576—Bassford vs. Seymour.	588—Oliver vs. Hackett.
285—Allen vs. Morton.	1005—Schultz vs. Esterbrook Pen. Co.
598—Reed vs. Starkweather.	516—Moulton vs. Ind. Line of Tel. Co.
	1165—Stevens vs. Pierce.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Pepper vs. Mooney.	27—Bowman vs. The Glencove Starch Company.
11—Doughty vs. Frear.	28—Fox vs. Brown.
15—Stone vs. Alexander.	29—Dumont vs. Pokany.
17—Cockroft vs. Conner.	30—Keller vs. Chamberlain.
19—Bray vs. 42d-st. R. R. Company.	31—Laffrey vs. Hart.
20—Crow vs. Emmens.	32—Churchill vs. Hart.
21—Emble vs. Thompson.	33—Moffatt vs. Hart.
24—Fenton vs. Miller.	34—Beatty vs. Bunholz.
25—Cassebire vs. Pendleton.	35—Washburn vs. Russ.
26—Curtis vs. Wardsworth.	36—Brasholz vs. Willkoski.

The Will of Geo. Lovett—Decision of the Court of Appeals on its Construction—Opinion of Judge Peckham.

Robert Lovett, &c., Executor, Respondent, vs. Augusta Gillender et al., Appellants.—The testator made his will, dated in October, 1861, and died in January, 1864, leaving two married daughters, Augusta Gillender and Mary Kingsland, his only heirs-at-law surviving. Augusta was born in 1812, and Mary in 1814. At the making of the will, and at the death of the testator, Augusta Gillender had but one child, Helena L., and Mary had nine, all then living.

The substantial provisions of the will are as follows: After payment of his debts, and giving legacies of $10,000 to his brother Robert, $5,000 to his sister, and $5,000 to his nephew, the will proceeds as follows: "I give to my daughters, Augusta Gillender and Mary Kingsland, $10,000 per year each, payable quarterly during their lives, and I also give to my daughter, Augusta Gillender, the premises I now occupy, No. 23 Union-square, for her use or benefit during her life, she paying all taxes and charges against said property. I also give to my said daughter Augusta all my furniture and plate of all descriptions; and in case of the death of either of my said daughters, the amount left to either of them as above-mentioned shall be paid to child or children of them, until my estate is divided between my grandchildren. I give to my granddaughter, Helena Gillender, one-fourth part of all my real and personal estate, and the other three-fourths to be equally divided between the rest of my grandchildren after the death of my two daughters Augusta and Mary, and no division in any case before that time.

And it is my will that no part of my real estate be sold or encumbered during the lives of my two daughters, or either of them; and it is my will that any balance of money unexpended of my estate shall be invested on bond and mortgage on real estate. I leave to the surviving executors and executrixes hereafter named, and in order to effect a division of my estate, I give and grant unto my said executors, the survivor or survivors of them, all lawful authority to sell and convey and execute deeds of conveyance of my real estate, after the death of my two daughters." The annual income of his estate at the time of his decease was over $120,000; his real estate was worth about $800,000. From the decree herein entered at the Special Term, and afterward affirmed at the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First District, the defendants, Augusta Gillender, her husband and daughter severally appealed to this Court.

Wm. M. Evarts for appellants, Augusta Gillender and her husband; Charles H. Glover for Miss Gillender; Charles O'Conor for the Kingsland grandchildren.

BY THE COURT—PECKHAM, J.—It is insisted on the part of the appellants, Augusta Gillender and her husband, that the grandchildren of the testator take under the will future estates commencing in possession after the death of his daughters, and that these future estates are remainders, the precedent estates being in the testator's daughters as his heirs at law, and entitled to the personalty under the statute of distributions. It is also insisted that "upon the words of the principal devise leaving out of view all other parts of the will, the daughters would take an estate for life as tenants in common."

The chief question in the case is whether the testator's daughters take any interest in his property other than their annuities, and the special bequests to Augusta, and the devise to her for life of the dwelling in Union-square.

I think they do not.

The devise to the grandchildren is not of a future estate. To Miss Gillender clearly it is a present estate. "I give to my granddaughter, Helena Gillender, one-fourth part of all my real and personal estate." Then he adds, "and the other three-fourths to be equally divided between the rest of my grandchildren, after the death of my two daughters, and no division in any case before that time."

That is the same as if he had said, "I give the other three-fourths to my other grand-children, to be equally divided between them after the death of my two daughters." The title of the estate is *in presenti*. The division is not to be made until after the death of his daughters. The division is in the future—not the estate. The testator was earnest as to the division. Hence he repeats and fortifies it, adding, "and no division in any case before that time;" further, "that no part of my real estate be sold or encumbered during the lives of my two daughters or either of them; that any balance of money unexpended of my estate shall be invested on bond and mortgage on real estate." Further, "in order to effect a division of my estate," he gave to his executors power to sell and convey his real estate after the death of his daughters.

There is nothing even in this part of the will absolutely inconsistent with a present gift of the title to his property to his grandchildren; no prohibition against their occupying in common any real estate devised to them, or receiving the rents and profits thereof; no prohibition against their receiving or using the personal estate or its dividends.

By the terms of the will the property, subject to the legacies, &c., was given to the grandchildren, if to anyone. It is clear the testator did not intend to give all the residue of his real and personal estate to his daughters for life, as he had already carefully provided for them by an annuity for life to each; by a life estate in his dwelling-house to Mrs. Gillender, and by bequests of other property. These annuities would have been entirely idle and absurd, if he had intended in the same will to give them the whole of his income, amounting to four times these annuities. (Willis vs. Lucas, 1 P. Williams, 472; 1 Jarm on Wills, 466.) So that, looking at the whole will, it is impossible to say that the testator intended to give a life estate or any estate in his property to his daughters, beyond the particular provisions made for them.

The intention of the testator is probably apparent. He intended to make a reasonable provision for his daughters, and give the title in the residue of his property to his grandchildren, and have it accumulate until the death of his daughters; that there should be no division until then, and then it should all go to his grandchildren absolutely. The intention of the testator should always be carried out, when not in conflict with the law.

In this case it clearly is in conflict with the law. Such accumulation is forbidden by our statutes, (1 R. S., 726, sections 37, 38.) Looking at this will without the aid of authority, I should say there is a present absolute gift of the residue of the testator's property, real and personal, to his grandchildren, after providing for the annuities and bequests before given. Authority and legal principles, I think, confirm that construction.

The terms of the gift being absolute and *in presenti*, passed the title to the beneficiaries, the grandchildren; and the prohibition against a division, sale or incumbrance, is repugnant to the title and estate thus granted, and I think is void. (Roosevelt vs. Thurman, 1 John. ch. 220. Lane vs. Lane, 8 Allen, 350. Oxley vs. Lane, decided at last term of this Court, and see Craig vs. Wells, 1 Kern. 322.)

These prohibitions of the testator were a part of his unlawful purpose of accumulation, and fall with that purpose.

It is said that there is no gift in terms of the rents of the real, or of the interest of the personal property, accruing intermediate the death of the testator and the time when the property was directed to be divided, viz.: the death of his daughters. This is true, but such a gift was entirely unnecessary. The whole title was granted, and a transfer of the principal always carries every incident attached, viz.: the rents of the real and the income of the personal property. There is no ground for claiming that the daughters took an estate for life by implication under the will. This is scarcely insisted upon, under all provisions of the will. The proposition as put forth is expressly based "upon the words of the principal devise, leaving out all other parts of the will." Such an estate cannot be implied, even on that basis. *First*, because the estate granted to the grandchildren is not a future estate, but an absolute present title as tenants in common, to be divided merely in the future. Second, if it were a future estate to the grandchildren, to commence after the death of his daughters, it would not give to the daughters a life estate by implication. (See 1 Jarm. on Wills, 465, and authorities cited; 2 Jarmons Powell on devises, 199, &c.)

If the daughters take a life estate at all, they take as heirs and not as devisees, on the ground that that estate is not devised by the will, and therefore descends to the heirs.

But, looking at all the provisions of the will, as we must to give it an intelligent construction, it is quite clear that a present vested estate passed to the grandchildren. This is so clear that it may be taken as a basis for construing the other parts of the will.

It is insisted on behalf of Miss Gillender, that the provision of the will continuing to the child or children of his daughter first dying, "the amount left to either of them as above-mentioned," until the division of his estate among his grand-children is valid and should be sustained.

This continuance was undoubtedly ordered upon the ground that no part of the estate was to be divided until after the death of his two daughters. It was, therefore, designed to provide for the family of the daughter first dying until the property should be divided.

This purpose having failed, the whole object of this provision fails also, and we think it must be declared void.

The slight difference in the age of the sisters affords very little ground for determining who will probably be the survivor, although, if Mrs. Kingsland should long survive her sister, Miss Gillender's interest would clearly be promoted by sustaining this provision of the will.

It follows also from these views that the house in Union-square, is given by a vested devise to the grand children subject only to the life estate of Mrs. Gillender.

Under the will no estate in the property was given to the executors. It simply gives them authority to sell and convey after the decease of his two daughters for the purpose of "effecting a divison" of his estate.

Whether the design was to sell only a part, made necessary for equality of partition, or the whole, is not material to inquire. This is mere authority without any direction to sell; it was given upon the supposition that the estate could not be divided or sold until after the death of his daughters. There is no reason for its continuance under the changed circumstances, and it may be properly extinguished. There is no ground for claiming that the real should be regarded as converted into personal property under this provision. It is not necessary to be so converted either to carry into effect the will of the testator or to prevent injustice to any one. (Van Vichten vs. Van Vichten, 8 Paige, 104.)

There is but one other question alluded to in the case, and that is whether the grandchildren, living at the death of the testator, took an absolute title then, or did the devise, "to the rest of my grandchildren," include those who might be born after the testator's death. From the ages of the daughters at the time of the testator's decease the probability of any such question ever having any practical application in this case would seem to be very remote. An *ex-parte* argument was made upon this point by the counsel for the Kingsland grandchildren. Upon objection by their counsel, the Court refused to hear the counsel of Miss Gillender upon the other side, as she could have no interest in that question, the gift to her being to her by name of a certain fixed absolute share in his estate, and of course her counsel was without authority to appear for possible unborn grandchildren.

It does not seem to me to be at all necessary to the execution of the valid provisions of this will that this question should be decided. Considering the present ages of the daughters, it can scarcely be regarded as a practical question, and to my mind it is not seemly that the rights of these possible unborn grandchildren should be cut off without any opportunity afforded them of being heard. Whatever opinion or decision should now be given, no Court should ever regard it as conclusive against them, or refuse to award to them any rights they might be entitled to under the will. The case as presented does not call for an opinion upon this point. We decline to volunteer one.

These views lead to an affirmance of the decree of the Court below. The costs of the parties to the litigation should be paid out of the estate.

The Court all concurred in the above opinion.

The New-York Woman's Infirmary—Examination to Discover Property.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—AT CHAMBERS—FEB. 5.

Before Justice Daly.

William C. Bryant, Parke Godwin and Isaac Henderson vs. The New-York Woman's Infirmary.—Plaintiffs obtained a judgment against defendants last month for the sum of $480 18 for printing. Execution was issued and returned unsatisfied, whereupon an order was obtained for the examination of Abiel R. Mills, who was alleged to have property in his possession belonging to defendants. The examination came on to-day, but Mr. Mills did not appear, and an order was granted for his arrest. The Treasurer of the Woman's Infirmary, Mrs. Lydia W. Leake, having been also summoned, was examined [illegible] testified that about the 1st of November last a mortgage was given by the Directors of the institution to Mr. Mills to secure the amount due him for rent up to that time; witness first saw the mortgage in her father's (Judge Edmonds') office; went there to affix her signature to it; the proposition to give Mr. Mills a mortgage was made at the October meeting of the Directors; witness, Mrs. Sumner and Mrs. Hopkins were authorized to take such measures as might be necessary to pay the debts and carry on the institution; this was their authority for giving the mortgage; the mortgage covered all the furniture and other property of the institution, with the exception of three Webster chairs, which were given to Mr. Mills as an equivalent for some bedding belonging to him that had been destroyed; the mortgage has been foreclosed and the property sold; don't know who was the purchaser; the property did not bring enough to pay Mr. Mills and money is still due him; I had charge of all the funds of the institution; the funds were deposited from time to time, as they were contributed, in the Park Bank; they were deposited in my own name; I also deposited $300 of my own private funds in the same bank; did not keep a separate bank account for my own funds; there were no deposits in the bank at the time judgment was obtained in this action; if there had been I should have paid it.

In answer to a question as to whether witness was at present an officer of the institution, she said she did not know whether she was or not; that she offered her resignation at the last meeting, which would be acted upon at the annual meeting to be held soon.

Two or three other persons were examined, but neither of them knew anything about the financial affairs of the institution or its management.

Counsel for plaintiffs, William Barney; for the defendants, Ketchum & Brown.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The first business transacted by the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday was the charge to the Grand Jury. Judge INGRAHAM charged them as follows:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

I have not received, as is the duty of the person in charge of the prisons to furnish to the Court, a list of the prisoners now confined there awaiting the examination of their cases by you, and I am therefore unable to say whether the business to come before you will be such as to require much time and labor.

WHAT OYER AND TERMINER MEANS.

The duty of this Court and of the Grand Jury is different from that of any other; and, although the Court of General Sessions has now a general jurisdiction over all offences, still, it is the peculiar province of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when in session, to see that the cases of all confined in prison are examined into, and if any are improperly confined, to see to their discharge. For this purpose, the name of the Court was, in this State, and is still in England, called a Court of General Jail delivery.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONS.

In giving to you charge of the criminal business of the county, I would invite your attention to the condition of the prisons, and to such inquiry as to the persons confined therein as may satisfy you that they are not improperly continued in confinement, without the action of a Grand Jury.

MISSION OF THE GRAND JURY.

The institution of the Grand Jury in England was to raise a barrier against the Government in favor of the people, and to prevent State prosecutions for trifling or frivolous causes. With us it is equally valuable here as a barrier to prosecutions for the purpose of gratifying private malice, to withstand the fury of popular prejudice or excitement, and to prevent the commission of offences by bringing those parties to trial, who, by power or influence, might otherwise be able to escape. I have often, gentlemen, referred to the oath which you have taken as containing a comprehensive summary of your duties. It contains all you have to do. It tells you how to do it, and cautions you against the errors into which you might be led without a due consideration of those duties. Let us briefly look at what you have sworn to do.

First—You are diligently to inquire of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge. Your inquiry is to be a diligent one—a search after the truth—by a careful examination of witnesses. You are not to take for granted that an offence has been committed, nor are you to be satisfied with mere rumor or hearsay; but you should, by a due examination of witnesses, be satisfied that the offence charged has been committed so far as would justify a jury in finding the accused guilty, if no contradictory evidence is offered. There have been cases where a Grand Jury have suffered common rumor to induce the finding of a bill. This should never be the case. You should have evidence to warrant it, and if such evidence cannot be produced, the indictment should not be found. Although the finding of a bill of indictment is not necessarily a conviction, still, you should remember, it may do great harm to an innocent man, and for that reason you should have sufficient evidence to justify you in supposing the crime charged has been committed. You are not, however, to examine the defendant's witnesses, and try the cause; that belongs to the Petit Jury after the indictment is found. Thus inquiry is to be made as to all matters given you in charge. This may be either by the Court in its charge to you, or by the District-Attorney in the cases he may bring before you, and on this point I have no hesitation in advising you to recognize in him the officer of the State, specially charged with the duty of bringing before you the offences which require examination. He is the officer whose duty it is to advise you, and in the present able officer in that position you can carefully rely for counsel and advice. In addition, however, to such cases as he may bring before you, you have the right to originate an examination where any one of your number has the knowledge of the commission of an offence, or has reason to suppose that such offence has been committed. Even in such cases it would be well for you to advise with the District-Attorney. Your oath then requires you to make the presentment of all such matters. If you have reason to believe from the evidence before you that offence has been committed, you are to present it by bill of indictment for trial.

The next clause of your oath is: "The counsel of the people of this State, your fellows, and your own, you shall keep secret." This relates to what takes place in discussion among yourselves, to your votes on finding or rejecting a bill of indictment, and such knowledge as you may obtain from the District-Attorney which it may be desirable for the ends of justice not to divulge, and these things you are bound to always keep secret. "You shall present no one from any hatred or malice." While you are a barrier against the envy, hatred and malice of a private prosecution, by requiring proof before you find a bill, you are also to watch your own hearts, and see that you have no hatred or malice to lead you to find an indictment without proper evidence. Nor shall you leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection or hope of reward. While malice or envy should not operate against the accused, your favor or affection or fear of the accused should not deter you from your duty, and there is also added "the hope of reward," against which I feel confident it would be unnecessary to warn this Grand Jury. But you shall present all things truly, as they come to your knowledge. This comprises your whole duty, and when Grand Jurors thus discharge their duties they render service to the State, and entitle themselves to the thanks of those on whose behalf they act. In discharging your duties, you will remember that you must have, at least, sixteen on the Jury, and at least twelve of that number must concur in finding a bill before the foreman can certify it to the Court as a true bill. And you must also remember that the law requires you to keep secret the finding of an indictment for a felony against any person not in actual confinement. The disclosure of such a matter is by law a misdemeanor. Your foreman has power to administer oaths, and may excuse any member if necessary.

DUTIES OF JUDGES OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

The Judges of Criminal Courts are required specially to charge Grand Juries on several subjects.

LOTTERIES.

First—The law against lotteries. There are several provisions in the statute which make it penal to distribute by raffling, by lot, or by chance, any money, goods, chattels or things in action. The punishment prescribed is a forfeiture of treble the property so disposed of. These, however, are not made criminal offences. The statute also declares all lottery games or decrees of chance, in the nature of a lottery, to be unlawful, and a common and public nuisance. It also prohibits the setting on foot, carrying on, promoting or drawing publicly or privately, any lottery, game or device of chance, of any nature or kind whatever, for the purpose of selling or disposing of any houses, lands, real estate, money, goods or things in action, and declares any one offending to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

ADVERTISING LOTTERIES.

It likewise forbids printing or publishing an account of any such illegal lottery as makes the offence a misdemeanor.

SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS, &C.

It likewise forbids the selling or offering to sell, or procuring tickets in any such lotteries, and makes the offence a misdemeanor. It also provides that no person shall offer for sale, distribution or disposition in any way, any real estate, or any money, goods or other articles to be determined by lot or chance dependent on the drawing of any authorized or unauthorized lottery, in or out of the State, and the sale of any chances in any such lotteries, or in the disposition of any such property, and makes the offence a misdemeanor.

KENTUCKY AND HAVANA.

It also prohibits the keeping of any office for the registering of the numbers of tickets in lotteries not authorized by law, or selling tickets in foreign lotteries, or insuring for or against the drawing of any numbers, and makes the offence a misdemeanor. It will be seen from this that the violations of this law are of two kinds—the one penal, or to be punished by a penalty to be be recovered in a civil suit; the other a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both. With the former you have nothing to do.

THE GENERAL SUBJECT OF LOTTERIES.

It is your duty to inquire as to the latter, and if you find any violations of these portions of the law, it is your duty to present the offenders for punishment. These violations are setting on foot, carrying on, or drawing publicly or privately any lottery, game or device of chance for the disposition of any property in this State; the printing or publishing an account, the selling or offering for sale of tickets in any such lotteries. The offering for sale or distributing any real estate or property by lot or chance dependent upon the drawing of any authorized or unauthorized lottery, in or out of the State, and the keeping of any office for such purposes. I have been thus particular in giving you the provisions of the statute on this subject, because I am directed specially to call the attention of the Grand Jury to an inquiry into any violation of the law on this subject, and also because that there seems to be a growing disposition to resort to this mode of raising money by adopting plans in effect lotteries, but so contrived as to raise doubts whether they come within the provisions of the law, and these means are resorted to not merely for charitable, but even for the prosecution of religious objects. These laws are framed under a provision of the Constitution which forbids any lottery [illegible] to be [illegible] or the sale of [illegible] tickets allowed within this State. The [illegible] of [illegible] law is to [illegible] of this constitutional provision. It is not necessary that I should particularize any violation of this law, even if such came within my knowledge. My duty is to call your attention generally to the subject, and to give you such general instructions as to the law as will enable you to understand your duties.

THE AMERICAN ART UNION.

In the case of the American Art Union, the distribution was of pictures, and was proposed to be made among subscribers of $5 each, who thereby became members, and the pictures were to be distributed by lot among the subscribers. In this case a suit was brought for the penalty and forfeiture of the property. In deciding that case the Court held that such a distribution was a lottery according to the common acceptation of the term, and the Chief Justice said: "We should be trifling with and perverting the language of the Constitution if we were to say that it is not a lottery within its prohibition."

[illegible]

The motives which lead to getting up lotteries have nothing to do with the question before you. It may be for purposes of charity, or for the attainment of money to promote religious objects or for private gain. All are alike forbidden if they come within the provisions of the Constitution and of the statute under the designation of lotteries or devices of chance. I have said more on this subject than usual in charges to a Grand Jury, because I have seen announced in the papers various plans for raising money by lot or chance, which may or may not be within the evils intended to be guarded against, and it will be well for those who are engaged in getting them up to pause and inquire whether they are not engaged in schemes which may hereafter be held to be violations of the statute.

THE EXCISE LAW.

I am also directed by statute to charge and instruct you to inquire into all offences against the act to regulate the sale of liquors within the Metropolitan Police District, passed last April. That district includes New-York and some of the surrounding counties. The sale of liquor without a license in quantities less than five gallons, or on a Sunday, or on any day of election, within one-quarter of a mile of the place where such election shall be held, is forbidden and is made a misdemeanor. Doubts were entertained as to the constitutionality of the law, but a late decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the law as constitutional and valid, has settled that question, and it becomes the duty of all good citizens to submit thereto, until the Legislature shall alter or repeal it.

THE USURY LAW.

I am also required to call your attention to any violation of the law against usury, or taking more than seven per cent. as interest for the loan of money. The alteration in the value of money which has arisen from the substitution of a paper currency for what was always before considered the only legal currency in which to pay debts, has caused the provisions of this act to operate very harshly in commercial communities, and plans are resorted to to evade the law, and in many instances open violations are daily taking place. That it should have some modification may well be thought desirable, but that belongs to the Legislature, and as long as it remains the law it is the duty of the people to obey it, and it is your duty to inquire into and present any violations of the law which may be brought before you. I cannot, however, avoid the suggestion that keeping upon the statute book a law which is in opposition to the general opinion of the community, and which is daily violated with impunity, does not aid the enforcement of the law.

CONCLUSION.

There is also a law prohibiting public officers from demanding, charging or receiving fees to which they are not entitled by law, and a law to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets on steamboats, steamers and other vessels, and a law regulating elections, in all of which violations of the provisions of those statutes are made offences, and to the violations of either of them I would call your attention, if any facts relating thereto should come before you.

I believe, gentlemen, I have now discharged my duty in calling your attention to the mode in which your duties are to be discharged; in telling you of the powers you possess; in cautioning you against the influences which may improperly, or even insensibly lead you to error, and in charging you to examine into offences which the Legislature has seen fit to call your attention to in an especial manner.

I will only add, if in any matters you need the advice of the Court it will be cheerfully afforded to you.

The Grand Jury then retired for deliberation.

THE FIRST CASE.

John Edward Winn, indicted for forgery in the third degree, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. It appears that the prisoner entered the Marine National Bank on the 14th of November last, and presented a check for $363 to Mr. Chas. J. Smith, disbursing clerk, the check purporting to have been drawn by N. Gayer, of No. 26 Cedar-street, and made payable to S. A. Magnus or bearer. Winn had previously been in the same business, and the Police state that they are very familiar with his appearance.

Michael Connor, charged with a felonious assault, failed to put in an appearance, and his bail was forfeited.

Action for Goods Sold and Delivered.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

Before Justice Barbour and a Jury.

Dusenbery vs. Decherson and others.—This action was brought to recover the price of a quantity of iron alleged to have been sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants. The plaintiff bought the iron at a Government sale in Washington, and before it arrived in New-York called on the defendants and agreed with them that on the arrival of the iron in New-York they could have it at eighteen cents per pound, which the defendants agreed to pay in case the iron suited them on its arrival.

After the iron arrived at plaintiffs' store, one of the defendants called to examine it, and after having done so, took the iron away, they claiming that they took it to their own store simply for the purpose of further examination; while the plaintiffs claimed that they took it away in pursuance of the contract. After the defendants had kept it for three weeks, they examined it and offered to return it upon the ground that it was damaged iron. The plaintiffs refused to receive it upon the ground that the delivery was absolute. The testimony was very conflicting on that point. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,782 40, the full amount claimed.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiffs, T. B. Wakeman for defendants.

United States Commissioners' Offices.

Before Commissioner Betts.

James B. Freeman and James Miller were again before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of obtaining money by means of black mail. Henry Budelmann, son of the complainant, testified that he took a message from his father to Freeman at his office in Pine-street; he had seen Mr. Freeman several times, first at his office, then at his father's; Freeman and a man named Miller had been at his father's several times to look over the books. The case was adjourned again until Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Lucien Brown was up for examination again, before the Commissioner yesterday, on the charge of defrauding the Government in procuring pension money by means of forgery and false representations, due to Mrs. McArdle, an elderly lady, whose son was killed during the war while in actual service.

Andrew McNare, a clerk of Mr. Brown, testified that certificates in this matter had been prepared by the clerks in the office, and that such business was generally done without the knowledge of Mr. Brown. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

Business in the Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART II.—FEB. 5.

Before Justice Clerke.

INQUESTS.

Sigmund Jacoby et al. vs. Silvina Landsberg; judgment for the plaintiffs for $130 24. Antonio Yuguarzo et al. vs. Henry Chamberlain; judgment for plaintiffs for $2,794 50. Thomas Weddall et al. vs. George Fussell, Sr.; judgment for plaintiffs for $237 42. Jacob Sebastian et al. vs. The Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company; judgment for the plaintiffs for $1,781 89. Cyrus Curtis et al. vs. John R. Bacon; judgment for the plaintiffs for $1,294 14 and costs.

In the case of Aaron C. Burr vs. John C. Prince a jury was impaneled and the trial will proceed this morning.

In the action of Greer et al. vs. Harmer, tried on Monday, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

New $100 Counterfeits on a National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio—What is Due Diligence?

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Mary Tone vs. Eliza Clare.—The plaintiff in this action is the widow of Richard Tone, and on the stand she testified she had resided where she does now, at Manhattanville, for about forty-five years. In the latter part of September last she was passing the defendant's place of business in Manhattanville, when the latter called to her and asked her if she could change a $100 bill, and if not would she take it down to a Mr. Churchill's store and get him to change it. The widow undertook the gratuitous mission, but Mr. Churchill, who it seems was her son-in-law could not change the bill. The defendant was a comparative stranger in the place and carried on the dry goods and millinery business there. The widow was anxious to aid her, hence she told defendant she would let her have $70 in change, and the latter said that would do, and she could pay her the remaining $30 at any time. Upon an examination of her money-drawer the plaintiff found she had only $60, and in order to make her word good she borrowed $10 to make the $70, and in a few days gave the defendant the balance—$30. The $100 plaintiff kept in her bureau for over two months, when she took it out for the purpose of using it in paying her taxes. She then found that it was a well-executed counterfeit.

There were two or three defences set up. One was that the plaintiff had slept upon her rights—in other words she had not used due diligence in ascertaining the worthlessness of the bill and in notifying the defendant. The answer to that was that the plaintiff having confidence in the honesty and good faith of the milliner, and having no use for the money until she went to pay $500, in taxes, did not learn that the note was bad until the latter part of December. As soon as she knew it was a counterfeit, she notified the defendant. Another defence was that the bill produced in Court was not the same bill that defendant gave to plaintiff to change.

Mr. Clark, an exchange broker, was put upon the stand as an expert. He having been shown the bill, examined it, and pronounced it bad. He said his attention was called to this class of counterfeits about two months ago. They were of a dangerous character; the paper and workmanship on them were of a superior kind. Witness was the first one to give notice to the public through the newspapers of these counterfeits.

Several other witnesses were called, but the trial was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived.

For plaintiff, Mr. Byrne; for defendant, Mr. Lindsay.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Energetically at Work—Five Convictions Obtained—Starvation in the Streets—Minor Cases, &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday the calender was a very long one, the charges upon it being fifty-seven in number; twenty-six of these were for petty larceny, seventeen for assault and battery, one for violation of the Boat Law, four for misdemeanor, four cruelty to animals and five suspended cases. Many of the charges for petit larceny were dismissed, and quite a number were charges brought against very young children who were sent to the House of Refuge. In the cases of assault and battery but few of the complainants made their appearance, and the business went off smilingly. The greater portion of the morning was taken up in the trial of the charges brought by Mr. Bergh against offenders of the law against cruelty to animals. Mr. Bergh appeared himself in the two more important cases, as both advocate and witness, and told during the prosecution some bitter truths as to the cruelty in daily exercise in almost every street.

CRUELTY IN THE CATTLE-PENS.

Mr. William Waltemeyer, the owner or lessee of several lots of ground in the neighborhood of Forty-second-street, used as a cattle-pen, was charged by Mr. Bergh with having, during the most inclement days of last week permitted cattle to be exposed to the fury of the snow-storm—no effort as alleged having been made to find them either food or proper shelter. Mr. Bergh stated that he went up several times, on different days, to this cattle-pen; that it was snowing and blowing—such weather in fact as he had never before experienced even during his Russian Winter trials. He found 115 miserable, wretched animals on the rocks within the enclosure. They were covered over with snow, and the snow and slush was heavy under foot; he saw no evidence of food; he went to the outhouse and saw some men there with whom he remonstrated, without, however any good result. He claimed that this cruelty lay at the door of Mr. Waltemeyer, as the inclosure ostensibly belonged to him, whether the cattle did or not. He had no doubt that Mr. Waltemeyer was a respectable gentleman, nor would he say that the cruelty on his part was intentional, but he thought that if car-drivers and carters were to be punished for driving a galled horse or a lame one, that those who either perpetrated or were accessory to such wholesale cruelty as this should not escape unpunished.

Counsel for Mr. Waltemeyer asked for a dismissal, on the ground that the nature of the offence was not properly set out in the charge, and further that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Waltemeyer was in any way conscious that cruelty was being done to the animals in this way. Counsel spoke of cattle in the West being exposed to the inclemencies of an entire Winter. Instead, he said, of being charged with an act of inhumanity, Mr. Waltemeyer had actually fed those cattle at his own expense that morning. Further, he said, that Mr. Waltemeyer was simply the proprietor of a feed store, and that in providing this inclosure for other peoples' cattle, he only did so to secure sale of his feed to the owners. He was not in any way responsible for them. If blame rested on the shoulders of any, it was on those of the drivers, not on those of the mere proprietor of the yard or pen.

Mr. Bergh, in reply to the Court, stated that there were no evidences whatever that the cattle had been fed when he was there, not a single morsel of hay even lying around.

Dr. Mudy was called and testified to the injurious effect of exposure in this way on the flesh of the animals about to be slaughtered; showing that it engendered disease which would inevitably, in some shape, reach the consumers. Mr. Bergh spoke at considerable length, and made a most forcible argument. He said that it was time that this wholesale cruelty should end. Man built shelter for lignum vitæ, for oak and for iron. Why should he not protect these poor dumb creatures, who are assuredly no less serviceable to us than the insensate wood or iron, and repeated that if we were to visit the law's displeasure upon the kindling-wood men, the educated man, however respectable his position in society, ought not to escape.

The Court found Mr. Waltemeyer guilty of the charge, and said that he would pass sentence on the last day of the term.

As objection was taken by counsel throughout, the case will no doubt appear in another Court.

INHUMAN DRIVERS.

Archibald Sullivan and Frank Hughes were charged by Officer Fred. D. Robinson with leading a horse up Seventh-avenue whose hoof had rotted off, and of abandoning the animal in Forty-second-street, where, unable to proceed further, he lay down upon the roadside. In defence, the men stated that the horse was useless and dying, and that they were only walking him up to meet the cart which was to convey him to his last resting place. The philanthropy which suggested the driving the poor lame beast half way to his grave, and deserting him when the hearse did not show itself, was not appreciated by the Court, who fined each of the prisoners in $10, or in default ten days in City prison.

John Redburn was fined $10 also for driving two horses whose shoulders were badly wounded, the flesh being bare in some places as much as a hand's breadth. The complaint was made by Officer Schenck, who stated further that blood was flowing from the wounds of one of the horses. The horses were attached to a wagon with a heavy load on.

Mr. Bergh charged Edward Kennedy with driving a lame, emaciated horse in one of the cars of the University-place and Broadway line. Mr. Bergh stated that he went out on the platform of the car and remonstrated with the driver, who treated him with contempt; that he asked his name, and that he refused to give it. He then concluded to remain upon the car until it reached the depot, which he did. On reaching it he saw the Superintendent, Mr. Curran, who was polite enough with him. After leaving the office, with some difficulty he succeeded in finding the driver again, which he did in an eating-house, where he gave him in charge. The Court said that the Company in this case was the real offender, and regretted that the law did not reach them. Those who brought out an animal in the condition described ought not to go unpunished. He knew, however, that the law only reached the immediate criminal, and could only regret that it was so. He would fine the prisoner $15.

MAN OR BRUTE?

Officer Charles McKenzie appeared to prosecute a coarse-looking animal in pantaloons, whom he had arrested in the act of beating his horse upon the legs with a cart-rung—one of the heaviest make and iron-shod. The poor beast was struggling at the time over a lump of ice with twenty bags of feed on the wagon. The prisoner's employer, a Mr. Wise, gave some evidence as to the good character of his man and the bad character of the horse, but the offence was such a brutal one that neither testimonials of previous good character nor the eloquence of counsel could do service for the prisoner. He was sent to the City Prison for ten days. He pleaded hard to be let off with fine, but was unsuccessful. The decision gave satisfaction to all in Court, who were not immediately interested in the prisoner's release.

A WIFE BEATER.

Peter Reilly was charged by Officer Richard Deeves with assaulting him with a hatchet—produced in Court. Peter, it appeared, was mad drunk, had driven out his wife and children, and thus attacked the officer when he tried to enter the house to arrange matters, and quiet the madman. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

STARVATION.

Edward Dickenson, who resided at No. 44 Oliver-street and stated he was a printer by trade, was charged with stealing a box of envelopes, value 16 cents. He pleaded guilty, and said he was driven to the theft by hunger. On being questioned he said he had no regular employment. He earned an odd dollar only now and then. That he was sick nearly all the time, and couldn't work. He was a pitiable looking creature, pale, emaciated and wobegone. He told his story intelligibly, and had no appearance of being a drunkard. The Court thought the best they could do for him was to send him to the Penitentiary, where he would at least get proper medical advice.

A somewhat similar case just followed the above. A poor, wretched-looking woman, ill-clad and faint-looking, plead guilty to the theft of a basket from a store door, value $1. The officer said that she did not try to avoid the arrest, and that he saw her taking the basket. When he made a prisoner of her she said she was glad of it, as in prison she would at least get something to eat, and better that than die of hunger on the street. She was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and went off with the officer seemingly satisfied with the decision.

These were the more important cases of the day. The others were of the more ordinary class, and so disposed of.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 5, 1867.

25,000	U. S. 6s, '67....R.	105	100	Mariposa Min	10½
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	108½	[illegible]	do	10½
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108½	200	Mar. Pref	22
25,000	do	108¾	500	do	23½
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105⅞	10	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	117
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106⅛	100	do....b30	119
11,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	105	100	At. M. S. Co....b15	105
14,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	105⅜	300	Boston W. P	25½
3,000	do....2d Ser.	105¼	300	Pac. M. SS. Co	162
2,500	do..Indorsed	105	75	do	163
10,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan....Reg.	105¾	200	do....b30	163
19,000	do	105¾	150	N. Y. Cen	102½
15,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	64½	850	do	102
15,000	do	65	40	Erie R. Pr	74
2,000	Tenn. 6s, N	64¾	1400	Erie R	60¾
5,000	do	64½	150	do	61
2,000	Ohio 6s, '81	100½	650	do	60⅞
2,000	Virginia 6s....x-c	42½	1200	do	60½
1,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	53½	800	do	60½
10,000	N. Car. 6s, N	53	56	N.Y. & N. H	116
15,000	Missouri 6s	93	900	Reading R	105¼
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Issue	[illegible]	800	M. S. & N. I. R	73¼
20,000	Ohio & M. C	25¾	100	do....b30	73½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93½	147	Panama R	260
3,000	N.Y.Cen.7s,'76	101¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	115½
1,000	Harlem 1st M	102	300	do	115
500	Ill. Cen. Bs	105	100	do	115½
10,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M	69½	100	do....s60	115
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	600	Cleve. & Pitts	84½
131	Mech. Bank	117	300	Chic. & N. W	37½
37	Bank of N. Amer	160	1500	do	[illegible]
12	Am. Ex. Bank	115	200	do....s30	38
12	Bk. of Commerce	112	300	do	[illegible]
45	Bk. of Comm'th	103½	200	Chi. & N.W.P	[illegible]
30	Bank of New-York	118	500	do	68
200	Canton Co	45½	100	do	[illegible]
200	do	45½	400	do	[illegible]
30	Del. & Hud. C	146	100	do	[illegible]
200	Amer. Coal	60	200	Clev. & Tol	[illegible]
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	42½	200	do	120
100	do	42	400	Chic. & R. I	[illegible]
200	West. U. Tel	45½	1100	do	98
300	do	45	50	do	[illegible]
100	Adams Ex. Co	[illegible]	50	Chic. B. & Q	[illegible]
20	do	[illegible]	200	P., F. W. & C	98
25	U. S. Ex. Co	67½	300	do	[illegible]
100	Quicksilver	39½	100	Chic. & Alton	112½
[illegible]	Little Miami R	105	100	do	113
			100	do	113¼
			200	do	113¾
			200	Mil. & St. P	40

[illegible]	U. S. [illegible]....C.	108½	100	Canton Co	44½
[illegible]	U. S. [illegible]....C.'62	108½	100	P., F. W. & C	98½
[illegible]	U. S. [illegible]....C.'65	107	400	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. [illegible]....C.'65 New Issue	105	100	do	59¾
2,000	[illegible]	65½	200	do	60
3	Adams Ex. Co	65	300	Chic. & N. W	37½
			500	C. & N. W. Pr....s60	67

SECOND BOARD.

50,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	108¾	200	Boston W. P	25½
[illegible]	U. S. 6s,5-20s,C.'62	[illegible]	100	Hud. R. R	129
10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s,C.'64	106½	10	Reading R	105
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40..R. Ex-int	97½	10	Mich. Cen. R	108
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	[illegible]	300	Clev. & Pitts R	84
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, N	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	N.Car.St.6s....x-c	53	200	do	84
2,000	do	[illegible]	200	M. S. & N. I	[illegible]
24,000	N. Car. 6s, N	53	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '75	[illegible]	75	Chi. & N. W	[illegible]
15,000	Ohio & M. C	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	do....b10	[illegible]
5,000	Long Dock Bs	93	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Canton Co	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	67½
100	Quick. Min. Co	39½	[illegible]	do	67
20	Pac. Mail S. S. Co	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
200	do....b30	[illegible]	100	Chic. & R. I	[illegible]
20	do	161	200	do....s60	98
50	do	161½	100	do	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen	102	100	do	[illegible]
800	do....b10	102	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	101½	200	do	98
200	do....s10	101½	200	P., F. W. & C	[illegible]
400	do....s10	101½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
600	Erie Railroad	60	100	do....b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	1000	do	[illegible]
400	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alt. & T. H	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	62

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	26	400	Clev. & Pitts	85
100	Boston W. P	[illegible]	200	do	84½
100	Mar. Min....b3	11	200	do	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Cen....x-d	102	300	P., Ft. W. & C	[illegible]
1800	do	[illegible]	400	Chi. R. I. & P	[illegible]
200	do....s3	[illegible]	1300	do	[illegible]
600	Erie R	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
600	do....s3	[illegible]	200	do....b3	[illegible]
1100	do....b3	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	200	Chi. & N. W	38½
600	M. S. & N. I	[illegible]	[illegible]	do....c	38½
400	do....s3	74½	200	do....b3	38½
200	do....c	[illegible]	400	Chi. & N. W. P	68¼
200	do	74½	[illegible]	do	68½
1800	do....s3	74	500	do	68½
1900	do	74			
200	Ill. Cen. R	115½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co	44½	400	Clev. & Pitts	84½
100	Mar. Pref....b3	22	500	do	84
100	Atlantic S. S. Co	104	600	do	[illegible]
500	N. Y. Cen....x-d	101½	200	do....b10	84
200	do....b3	102	200	do....b3	[illegible]
200	do....s3	101½	300	Clev. & Tol. R	121
400	Erie Railroad	60½	400	do	[illegible]
1000	do	60½	600	Chic. & N. W	38
400	do....b3	60½	400	do....b3	38½
300	do....s3	60½	400	do....s3	38
400	do....b4	60½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	68
200	do....b10	60½	200	do....s3	67½
200	do....s4	60½	500	do....s3	68
40	Reading R	105½	200	do....b3	[illegible]
400	do....c	105½	300	do....s10	68
100	Tol., Wab. & W	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
600	Mich. S. & N. I	73½	200	do....c	[illegible]
2300	do	73½	200	P., Ft. W. & C....s15	[illegible]
100	do....s15	73½	100	do....b3	98½
400	Chi., R. I. & P	[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co....b30	45	400	Chi. & N. W	37
200	Mariposa Pr	22½	1200	do	[illegible]
300	N. Y. Central....x-d	[illegible]	300	do....b3	37
400	Erie R	[illegible]	400	do....s3	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf	[illegible]
1300	do....s3	59	1300	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do....s3	[illegible]	200	do....s3	[illegible]
100	do....s3	[illegible]	200	do....s3	[illegible]
200	Reading R	[illegible]	200	do....b3	[illegible]
700	do....s10	105	200	do....b3	[illegible]
200	M. So. & N. I	72½	400	P., F. W. & C	[illegible]
200	do	72½	100	do	[illegible]
400	do....s3	72½	100	do	98
400	do	72½	200	do	97½
400	Clev. & Pitts	83½	100	do....s3	97½
400	Chi., R. I. & P	98	200	Tol., W. & W	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
200	do....s3	98	100	do....b3	42½
700	do....s15	98			

TUESDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The Gold Room continued somewhat excited through the forenoon on the advices from Washington that there is probably to be no present further contraction in the Greenback circulation. As on the Stock Exchange, the upward price of Gold was no doubt partially stimulated by the apprehension of some of the recent *short* sellers that the advance may continue up to, if not above, 140 ℘ cent. These timid parties not only decline, under such circumstances, to increase their outstanding contracts, but make haste to cover the whole or a portion of their previous obligations at lower figures. On the other hand, the *Bulls* in the Gold Room made the most out of yesterday's proceedings in Congress on the Currency question, and advanced the price early in the day a small fraction above 138 ℘ cent. The later sales fell off to 137½ ℘ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the day amounted to $350,000, making $950,000 for Monday and Tuesday. The appearance and rates of Foreign Exchange for the Cunarder sailing to-morrow are against any immediate prospect of an export demand for Gold Coin. On London, standard Bills were done at 108¾@108⅞ ℘ cent.

The Public Funds were higher than yesterday. The best sales of the day were of 5-20s of 1862, 108⅜; 5-20s of 1865, May and November, 107¼; 5-20s of 1865, January and July, (Consolidated,) 105, and 7.30s 105¼@105⅜ ℘ cent. The Coupon 10-40 5 ℘ cents were 100⅜@100½ ℘ cent.

The Railway market was under something like the same varying excitement of yesterday. There was a rush early in the forenoon not only to buy for the *Bull* account, but to cover outstanding *Bear* contracts last week at 2@3@5 ℘ cent. lower figures than the prices this morning. We heard of considerable purchases of Erie at 61½@61@60½, to close up *short* deliveries at 58½ ℘ cent. or less, and it was evident later in the day that one or two prominent sellers had not only freely supplied this demand, but were ready to make lower figures for another turn of the sort later in the week. On a less important scale, the same thing no doubt occurred in New-York Central and the Western Stocks, all of which is not strange after the recent sudden fall of 10 or 15 ℘ cent. (and in several instances 20 ℘ cent.) on the general list, and the considerable purchases made last week at the extreme depression. The steamship shares continued to advance, and Pacific sold at 163 ℘ cent. The North Carolina, Tennessee and other State Bonds were also higher and in good demand.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The market for Railways continued unsettled, the turn of prices being to lower figures. There was no change in the Money market through the day, the supply to the Brokers being free and the general Bank movement very easy:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100½	Northwest	38½	36⅞
U. S. 5-20s	108¼	108⅜	N. West Pref	68½	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	105¼	105⅜	Rock Island	99½	98
N. Y. Central	102¼	102	Fort Wayne	99½	97⅝
Erie	60⅝	[illegible]	Cumb'l'nd Coal	38	38
Hudson	129	129	Quicksilver	39	38⅝
Reading	105	105	W. U. Telegraph	45	44⅝
Mich. Southern	74¼	72⅝	Mariposa Pref	23¼	23
Illinois Central	115	115	Ohio Certificates	26	25⅝
Pittsburgh	85	83	American Gold	137¼	137
Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	65⅛	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Metropolitan	123½
Mechanics'	115	Market	110
City	190	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	101	Corn Exchange	115
National	110½	Continental	101
Commerce	111½	St. Nicholas	103
American Exchange	115	Imp'trs. & Traders	111
Bank of N. America	160	Central National	110
Hanover	103	Fourth National	102

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. In't B	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	91	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub's	[illegible]	Lack. & West'n Bds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	101½	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort., 1876	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d M	75½
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	[illegible]	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91½	Gal. & Chic. Ext	97
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98½
Hud. R. 7s 2d M., s.f. '85	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	[illegible]	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	[illegible]
Harlem 2d mort. '68	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	[illegible]
Mich. (Lower) 1st M. [illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	81
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	[illegible]
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton, S. F	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Inc	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	[illegible]	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	60

The Cleveland and Toledo Railway (southern or United States shore of Lake Erie) is one of the most remarkable instances in the Railway history of the past five years of what may be, and has been, accomplished by able and practical management. The Stock of the Company from 30 ℘ cent., or *seventy per cent. below par*, has been gradually advanced to nearly 130 ℘ cent., or *thirty per cent. above par*. Yet the Road is the same, and its position in, and as an essential part of, the great Lake Shore connection, identical with its prospects in 1861-62. The Stock now pays 16 ℘ cent. cash income, free of taxation, ℘ annum. The Buffalo and State Line, and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Roads, on the same Lake Shore, east of Cleveland, pay but little more.

The Road and Equipment of the Cleveland and Toledo cost only		$7,547,926
In Share Capital	$4,841,600	
Funded Debt	2,377,280	—7,218,880
Balance represented in Surplus Income		$329,046
On this cost of seven and a half millions the Road earned last year in gross		$2,389,669
Interest, Expenses, Rents and Taxes		1,525,780
Leaving 17½ ℘ cent. to the Stockholders		$863,889

The Stock of the Buffalo and State Line Road stands at present above 200 ℘ cent.; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Stock is seldom offered on any terms in this market; it is worth 180@200 ℘ cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,576,479 67, of which $357,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $102,000; Payments, $890,093 51; Balance, $102,888,815 01.

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Phhiladelphia Banks for this and the previous weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	[illegible]	$15,617,160	Inc	$74,[illegible]
Loans	52,168,473	52,551,130	Inc	382,657
Specie	880,821	878,565	Dec	2,256
Legal Tenders	19,363,371	19,269,133	Dec	94,238
Due from Banks	4,101,927	4,720,683	Inc	618,756
Due to Banks	7,597,203	7,674,170	Inc	76,967
Deposits	39,301,779	39,592,712	Inc	290,933
Circulation	10,084,683	10,130,893	Inc	46,210

At the last regular meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association the following table was presented, giving a complete statement of the iron manufactured in this country during the past year:

	Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Pig iron of all kinds	939,956
Rails, new and rerolled	389,764
Iron advanced beyond blooms, slabs and loops, but not beyond bars	184,751
Bars and rods made from iron, on which a duty of $3 has been paid	23,078
Blooms, slabs and loops	14,516
Band, hoop and sheet (all sizes)	142,829
Plate iron (all sizes)	57,771
Rivets, nuts, washers and bolts	20,281
Cut nails and spikes	129,858
Castings for bridges and other permanent structures	32,800
Castings exceeding 10 lbs. in weight	346,545
Stoves and hollow ware	82,605
Iron advanced beyond blooms, slabs, &c., the duty to which it was liable in the forms of blooms, slabs, &c., not having been paid	18,888
Wrought railroad chairs, &c	17,283

Of the 939,956 tons of pig iron made,

	Tons.
Pennsylvania produced	497,584
Ohio	118,498
New-York	93,565
New-Jersey	29,768
Maryland	27,980
Michigan	15,833
Connecticut	14,208
Missouri	14,046
Massachusetts	11,136
Kentucky	9,728
Vermont	3,743
Wisconsin	2,380
Tennessee	1,177
West Virginia	737
Virginia	474

Of the 389,764 tons of rails there were produced in

	Tons.
Pennsylvania	180,954
New-York	54,415
Illinois	47,648
Massachusetts	29,578
Ohio	26,117
Indiana	15,920
Michigan	11,088
Kentucky	9,238
New-Jersey	5,023
Tennessee	3,448
Maryland	3,279
West Virginia	3,213

The following statement exhibits the quantity of steel manufactured in the country during the same period:

	Tons.
Steel not over 7 cents ℘ lb. in value	198
Steel over 7 cents and not over 11 cents ℘ lb. in value	3,971
Steel over 11 cents ℘ lb in value	10,754
Total of steel	14,923

From the tax on the manufacture of this iron the Government derived $13,728,133 36, 33 per cent. of which was paid by Pennsylvania, and only 1½ by Missouri.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $2,881,102.

The British Government recently published statistics giving the annexed list of the principal national debts, with the date to which each is made up, and the amount per head of population of each nation's indebtedness:

	Year.	Total Debt.	Per Head.
United Kingdom	1865	£808,289,398	£27 16 0
United States	1865	558,873,656	17 15 5
France	1864	539,068,965	14 7 2
Russia	1861	202,609,644	3 11 1
Austria	1864	247,634,474	6 14 10
Italy	1864	176,226,939	7 19 5
Spain	1865	163,927,471	10 4 6
Holland	1864	84,602,423	23 1 4
Turkey	1864	49,500,000	1 8 0
Prussia	1864	41,651,707	2 3 3
Portugal	1864	41,651,440	9 11 6
Belgium	1864	25,344,016	5 6 0
Brazil	1861	22,923,716	2 5 0
Denmark	1863	10,370,150	4 0 0
Greece	1863	10,707,364	9 15 3
Peru	1863	6,857,648	2 14 10
Chili	1865	2,933,406	1 15 0

The decision of Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which a correspondent, writing from Troy, Feb. 4, inquires for, was as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1866.

As the Amendatory Act of July 13, 1866, takes effect on the first day of August, 1866, all Savings Banks will be required to make the return of tax on their deposits for the month of July, 1866, in manner and form as heretofore. The return for said month should be made to the proper Assistant Assessor, and the tax paid to the Collector in accordance with Circular No. 48, July, 20 1866.

The returns of the above-named institutions, from the first day of August, 1866, will be made on the first day of January, 1867, and semi-annually thereafter, in the manner set forth in form No. 106.

The benefit of the exemptions in the proviso to section 110, Act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866, is confined to Provident Institutions, Savings Banks, Saving Funds, or Savings Institutions having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the Company.

In ascertaining the taxable amount of deposits, all sums of five hundred ($500) dollars and upward, in the name of any one person, are to be included.

In determining the "average amount of deposits" subject to taxation for the period covered by the return, these institutions will be allowed, in order to facilitate the making of such return, to take the amount on deposit on the first days of January and July of each year, prior to the time of making their returns, as the correct average deposit, or to take such period between those dates as may be satisfactory to the Assessor of the district where such institution is located. The total amount of deposits at the date fixed upon should always be stated in the return.

The term "United States Securities" includes all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, owned and held by the bank as an investment.

The proviso to section 120, Act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866, so far as it relates to the interest paid to depositors in Savings Banks or Savings Institutions, is construed to apply only to such Savings Institutions as are described in the proviso to section 110, Act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866. All others are liable to the five per cent. tax imposed by section 120 aforesaid, on the dividends or interest declared or paid by them to depositors and stockholders.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Feb. 1, 1867.
SINCE THE OVERDRAFT ON THIS BANK by Mayer & Co., and the resulting sudden death of its President, a thorough examination of its condition has been made by a Committee of the Directors, and they report and authorize the officers of the Bank to publish that the Bank is in a perfectly sound and prosperous condition, and not only is the capital unimpaired, but they do not believe that the losses sustained will reduce the surplus of the Bank below the sum of $200,000.
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, Vice-President.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

HENRY C. HARDY, NO. 62 WALL-ST., (MEMBER New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges,) buys and sells stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c., only on commission. Collects domestic exchange. Authorized reference: Moses Taylor, Esq., President; Benjamin Cartwright, Esq., Cashier, National City Bank, 52 Wall-st.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 12 bbls. Ashes, 5,807 bbls. Flour, 2,[illegible] bags Corn Meal, 14,774 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 2,950 bushels Oats, 672 bbls. Pork, [illegible] pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,176 pkgs. Lard, 90 pkgs. Beef, and 380 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are quiet but steady at $8 25@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and inactive at $11 25@$11 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at 39c.@40c. for Western Yellow, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in some request and are steady at 21c.@22c. for light weight Adamantine; 38c.@40c. for plain Sperm, and 48c.@50c. for patent do., ℔ lb.

COAL—Is in moderate demand, and held with more firmness.

COFFEE—Has attracted more attention, especially Rio, which, despite the liberal advances, has been held with more firmness. We quote: Java at 24¼c.@25¼c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19¼c.; Rio, 15¼c.@18¼c.; St. Domingo, 15⅝c.@16⅛c., in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 86,391 bags; sales of Rio, 23,445 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "3,000 per *Hygeia*, 3,485 per *Cornwall*, 4,000 per *St. Ursula*, (before arrival; 365, balance per *Kniphausen*;) 2,200 per *Echo*, 4,250 per *Libertad*, 591 per *South America*, 2,900 per *Minnie Abbe*, 1,000 per *Traveler*, and 4,008 per *Dannebrog*, P. N. T. The market closes firm at our advanced quotations." Stock of Coffee here to-day, 86,579 bags, including of Rio, 53,898 bags; of Java, 9,147 bags; of Ceylon, 4,436 bags; of Ceara, 2,700 bags; of Maracaibo, 2,377 bags; of Laguara, 2,377 bags; of Malabar, 4,000 bags, and of other descriptions, 7,681 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans	bags	15,000
Galveston	bags	2,000
Mobile	bags	2,000
Savannah	bags	2,000
Baltimore	bags	8,000
New-York	bags	53,898
Grand total	bags	82,898

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair demand at essentially unaltered prices—despite the less favorable news from Liverpool. Middlings 32½c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,100 bales, against receipts of 8,603 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	15,399
Receipts last week	17,752
Receipts preceding week	18,689
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	91,157
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	241,096
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	53,526
Exports since Sept. 1	166,993
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	331,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	190,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,047,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	472,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	605,000

FEATHERS—Have been inactive at 65c.@80c. for Live Geese, ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in rather more demand at $3 20@$3 25 for No. 1 Canton ℔ box.

FISH—A somewhat better inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6@$6 50 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$19; No. 2 do. at $16@$17 50; No. 3 do. at $13 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $5@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked do. at 40c.@50c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active demand prevails for State and Western Flour, partly on speculation, at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last have been 17,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$10 25; common to good Extra State, at $10 60@$11 25; good to choice do., do. at $11 30@$12 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 20@$12 15 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 25	@10 25
Extra State	10 50	@12 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	10 60	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brands	11 20	@12 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 20	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 25	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@16 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request at rather firmer rates. Sales since our last 400 bbls., at $11 20@$13 40 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 50@$16 00 for fair to very choice extra do., ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet at $12@$14 75 for extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at from $7@$8 15 ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 380 bbls. Buckwheat Flour in more demand at $3@$3 50, chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up 2c.@5c. ℔ bushel, on a lightly supplied and rather more active market. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, including White Western at $3 15@$3 20; No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 35, and Amber State at $3 05 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good request and decidedly firmer. Sales since our last 54,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 12 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 14¼@$1 14½ for do. afloat, now held higher; $1 09@$1 12 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request and advancing, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 61c.@65c., and State at 69c.@70½c. ℔ bushel; sales of 41,000 bushels. Barley is in moderate demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 29,000 bushels at 95c.@98c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 08@$1 10 for State, and on private terms for Western, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand; sales 18,000 bushels, including Western, part at $1 25@$1 26, and State at $1 28@$1 30 ℔ bushel. For Canada Rye, in bond, the best bid was $1 16, holders asking $1 18 ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews as follows: "As the season advances there is more inquiry for Flour, but the depression of the last three our four weeks still continues and prices are lower. The stock is gradually reducing and the receipts are light. The introduction into this market (*via* Panama,) of some of the choice brands of California in bags, is a new feature. It is difficult to surmount the prejudice of buyers, and the transactions thus far are moderate. There is but little change to notice in Wheat—the market generally is lower for the common grades, but the choice descriptions are scarce and held with firmness. Barley is in fair demand and holders ask 95c. to 98c. in bond. Rye is firmer but quiet—the stock of bonded is light and held at about $1 15. The advance in freights and less favorable English advices, together with free arrivals of new, has had the effect to reduce the price of Indian Corn. The transactions of the fortnight have been light, owing in a measure to the obstructions by ice in the harbor."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1867	50,865	347,880	2,153,535
New-Orleans, Jan. 26, 1867	291	—	—
Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1867	—	3,345	64,189
Baltimore, Jan. 29, 1867	—	—	161,121
Boston, Feb. 1, 1867	2,518	—	—
San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1867	14,649	1,510,873	—
Other Ports, Jan. 29, 1867	18,606	16,332	7,410
Total	87,922	1,878,443	2,416,205
To about same period, 1866	104,965	1,179,204	4,214,140
To about same period, 1865	69,487	1,471,220	73,259
To about same period, 1864	450,163	6,721,864	240,220

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Feb. 1, 1867	2,023	38,522	—	6,060
Other Ports, to latest dates	12	—	41,436	—
Total	2,035	38,522	41,436	6,060
To about same period, 1866	4,021	103,506	57,233	12,383
To about same period, 1865	12,630	—	68,521	—
To about same period, 1864	25,551	13,965	135,188	5,463

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at 22½c.@23c. and 19½c.@20c., respectively.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at $1 30@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at uniform rates, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@56c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been salable and steady, including selected Rio Grande at from 17½c.@18c.; do Buenos Ayres at 19½c.@21½c.; Orinoco at 17c.@17½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

HONEY.—Cuba has been in some demand at 82c.@85c., in gold, per gallon, free.

LATHS—Have been quiet at $3 20@$3 25 for Eastern, ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER.—Sole has been in fair demand and held with rather more firmness. The receipts have been moderate.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for at $1 70 common and $2 20 for lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in rather better request, including Eastern Spruce at $19@$20 ℔ thousand feet.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, and steady, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 66½c.@68c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Rosin at $3 90@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request and steady, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 18; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 22@$1 25, for English and American, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Feb. 4—*Sperm*—The market has been quite active since our last, and the transactions reach 2,760 bbls.—2,400 bbls. for export, and 150 do. for manufacture, at $2 65; 120 do. for export, and 90 do. for manufacture, at $2 70 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—There is more inquiry than for some time past, and sales were made of 950 bbls. Coast, at 80c. ℔ gallon. In New-York, 1,000 bbls. Coast sold for export at 90c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 4, 1867	—	—	—
Same time last year	3,587	2,357	63,300
Exports for the week ending Feb. 4, 1867	—	307	39,675

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Is in very moderate request, and quoted at from 18c.@19c. for Crude; 28½c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 45½c.@47c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* of the 4th says: "Market very quiet. The following were the sales, all early in the week: 2,000 pieces 56x60, 9¾c.; 1,600 pieces 60x64, 11c.; 8,000 pieces 64x64, 11½c., thirty days. Total, 11,600 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand at decidedly higher prices. The inquiry has been mainly for new Western Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,600 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21 12½ for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 12½, cash, for new Western Mess; $19 75@$20, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $20 regular, for old Western Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $18@$20 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, February and March, at $21@$21 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand and firm; sales 450 pkgs. at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, and 10½@13c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand to-day; sales 425 boxes at 11¼c.@11½c. for short rib; 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, and 12c.@12¼c. for Short Clear, the latter rate for City, and 12¼c.@13c. for long Cut Hams, ℔ lb. Lard is in demand and prices of prime to choice continue to favor sellers; sales since our last 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. for interior to prime old, and 12⅝c.@13¼c. for new, ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, at 9c.@9½c., for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for common to choice City ℔ lb. Beef is in active demand to-day at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more request at $33@$35 for India Mess and $29@$31 for Prime Mess, ℔ tierce; sales 550 tcs. Beef Hams continue in request at $31@$36 ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter is in some demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in more request at 10c.@20c., with some fancy lots at 21c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	33	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	32	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	17	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	10	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	15	@16

RICE—Has been held firmly but has been inactive, including Carolina, at $10 25@$10 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in fair request and steady, including Clover at 13½c.@15c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $2 70@$2 90; and Timothy at $3 25@$3 75 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand at former prices, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10½c.; Laundry, 11c., and Family at 11½c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Have been quiet at about previous quotations.

SPICES—Have been in pretty fair demand, including Ginger at 14½c.@15c.; Jamaica Pimento, free, at 19c.@19½c.; Pepper at 21½c.@22c.; Cloves at 17½c.@18c.; Cassia at 42½c.@43½c.; Mace at 87½c.@90c., and No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and steady. Sales since our last 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c., and 270 boxes Havana at 10½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather more demand at from 13c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 42,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 165,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 85,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request and firm.

WHISKY—Has been less active, but held firmly.

WOOL—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots, especially of Domestic, which are held with rather more firmness, on less liberal offerings. Manufacturers seem more disposed to purchase.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Feb. 5, 1867.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	58@61
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	50@55
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	45@49
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@74
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece	53@62
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	50@55
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	42@48
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@52
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Southern unwashed fleece	26@33
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	24@38
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	48@49
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	35@44
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	46@58

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,900 bales Cotton at ⅛d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@11-16d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 2,500 pkgs. of Bacon, Lard and Cheese, by steamer, at 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a brig with Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The rise of 2 ℔ cent. in gold has caused firmness in the markets. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $9@$10 56; Northwestern brands, $12@$12 50. WHEAT quiet; Prime scarce at $3@$3 12½; White, $3 20@$3 40. RYE unchanged. CORN declined; sales 7,000 bushels new Yellow at 95c. OATS steady at 57c.@58c. WHISKY dull at $1 50 for Contraband. PETROLEUM active; sales 3,000 bbls. for next month's delivery at 10c. for Crude; Refined firm.

Sales of Real Estate.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 196 Bleecker-st., 25x80	$15,100
House and lot No. 285 Washington-st., 21x68.11	26,500
House and lot No. 256 7th-av., 24.3x80	11,000
House and lot No. 400 7th-av., 24.3x80	13,100
House and lot No. 209 West 26th-st., 22x99.6	9,610
House and lot No. 205 West 14th-st., 25x128.6	21,760
House and lot No. 151 West 13th-st., 20.10x75	11,650
House and lot No. 229 East 20th-st., 25x85	9,300
House and lot No. 127 East 29th-st., 25x153.6	20,000
House and lot No. 129 East 29th-st., 25x98.9	17,000

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 88 Greenwich-st., 25x115	$20,500
House and lot No. 39 Beaver-st., 21x103.6	27,700
House and lot No. 75 West 20th-st., 25x92	9,550
House and lot No. 112 West 21st-st., 25x92	18,500

PERSONAL.

WANTED—WILLIAM HARGREAVES, FORmerly of Galgate, near Lancaster, England; his last letter to his family was dated from Waynesville, Ohio, 13th September, 1860. He is hereby informed of the death of his father, James Hargreaves, of the above village, who died on the 7th day of June, 1866, under whose will he is bound to appear or to give sufficient satisfaction of his living to the Trustees, Thomas Bentley and Thomas Ellwood, both of Galgate, Eliel, Lancashire, or be excluded from the benefits of the said will.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 603 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to 30 Washington-st., near Rector.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. [illegible] John-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; have the best of City reference; are fully competent to fill their places. Can be seen at No. 12[illegible] West [illegible]-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or management of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 391 8th-av., near 28th-st., on the top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble capable girl to do cooking and general housework; is neat and industrious; an excellent washer and ironer, and willing and trustworthy; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for the City and country, recommended Scotch Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, young girls, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN A SITUATION as cook; understands her business in all its various branches, such as soups, games, boning, larding and jellyings; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at, or address by note, No. 205 East 21st-st., second floor, front room, from 10 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; would prefer a laundress' place, is a thorough washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 160 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook, thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 333 East [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as nurse or to do the general work in a small family; is a very good sewer; best of references. Call or address No. 130 Attorney-st., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young German woman as first-class seamstress and take care of grown children; best of City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and also dress ladies' hair and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 782 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small family. Can be seen until engaged, in 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fourth house from 6th-av., north side.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and sewing, &c. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is also willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best of reference for three years from her last place. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress with light chamberwork; no objections to grown children; can cut and fit; eight years' City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 145 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT widow, middle-aged, a situation as housekeeper for a gentleman; she understands thoroughly the management of a house. Call at No. 203 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country; good country reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock, top floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN Protestant girls, one as nurse and seamstress; is capable of teaching young children; the other as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Both [illegible] and well recommended. Apply at RIDELL'S, No. 301 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, who is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference of 3½ years from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Welsh Protestant woman as first-class cook and laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or will go out by the week to sew at moderate wages. Apply at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 128 Forsyth-st., rear basement. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL (PROTESTANT) a situation as chambermaid. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 13 East 33d-st. Can be well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO OBTAIN A SITUation for an excellent girl as waitress or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing. Apply at the office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook or chambermaid and laundress in a private family; good references from her last place. Call at or address No. 509 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Apply or address, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 8 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 48 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family; is a first-class laundress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 374 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, by a young Protestant girl, in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at or address No. 83 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do plain sewing, by an obliging, well-recommended young woman. Apply at No. 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a situation; understands fluting thoroughly; good City references; none but first-class families need apply. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEment desires a position as housekeeper; would not object to leaving the City. Address MINETTE, Station C, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 21st-st.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress, either by the day or month. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 1st-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do light housework, or chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 93 Christie-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Call on her last employer, No. 149 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; no objections to the country. Call at No. 201 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing. Call for one week at No. 136½ West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; best City reference. Apply for two days (Wednesday and Thursday) at No. 82 West 20th-st.

A YOUNG PERSON GOING OUT BY the day wishes a few more good customers. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st.; any note will be attended to.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble woman, a few gentlemen's or a family's washing. Can be seen at No. 112 West 27th-st., Room No. 10.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY is desirous of the above position, or would care an invalid, or travel with a lady as companion; has no objections to making herself useful in a first-class family. Address Mr. WATSON, Station E.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance, a situation on a farm; has had 10 years' experience; foreign; salary no object. Address, or can be seen, R. D., No. 247 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class Englishman of long experience; best of City reference. Call or address H. W. S., at Mr. Brown's (Sexton of Grace Church) feed-store, No. 22 East 11th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS gardener by a German with a very small family, for many years in this country; understands his business in all its branches perfectly. Address ADOLPH BOHLER, No. 66 Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; the wife can do housework; has no family; both willing to make themselves generally useful; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, with five years' reference from last employer, a situation; understands his business perfectly and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, or groom and coachman; can come well recommended from his last employer. Any gentleman wanting such, will find it to his advantage to call on or address M. W., No. 21 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as coachman and gardener, or useful man; understands the care of horses, cows and general work on a place; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a first-class private boarding-house. None but the above-mentioned need call. No. 13 Union-Court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A situation as waiter or coachman in a private family; has the best of reference. Address, or inquire at No. 81 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK ON SHARES. Address J. C., Box No. 111 Post-office, Paterson, New-Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A GARDENER, whose long-tested practice in first class places comprises the laying out of grounds, planting, nursery, vineyard, and gardening operations generally; is quite conversant with agriculture, botany, horticulture, and general management of the orchard-house, vinery, green-house, stove, orchid, fern and other plant-structures, according to modernized system. Further particulars on application to Messrs. T. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., N. Y., for F. H. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable married man; has only one child, and can be well recommended by his last employer; none need apply but those that have glass, and require the services of a competent man. Can be seen for three days at Bridgman's seed-store, 826 Broadway, P. C. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, willing young man, as farm hand, hostler or to work on a gentleman's place; will be found very reliable and industrious; reference the most satisfactory. Apply to JNO. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good careful driver; has served his last employer 11 years. Good reference can be given. Address or call at W. Briggs' Tattersall's stables, corner 4th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a practical man, who understands gardening in all its various branches; has no incumbrance; can produce the best City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, public or private, by a man of many years' experience, with the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 121 West 15th-st., for the day, or address a note to HEAD WAITER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands gardening in all its branches; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st. Call for D. McC., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR TO take care of an invalid gentleman, by an Englishman; with good City reference. Apply for three days to T. H., No. 43 East 12th-st.

WANTED—AS JANITOR OR WAITER, OR TO take charge of some place of trust by a respectable man and his wife without encumbrance, with good City reference. Address C. R. S., Station D.

HELP WANTED.

CHEMIST.—THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO secure the services of a young man in a light manufacturing business, situated in Brooklyn, N. Y.; one who can write a good business hand, answer correspondents, and who is skillful and careful in laboratory operations. The position is one of trust, and unexceptionable references will be required. Address O. Y., Box No. 4,672 Post-office, New-York, with references, stating previous occupation and salary expected, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER to take charge of an individual ledger in a large City bank; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Address, stating experience and giving reference, Box No. 53 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART, WELL-EDUCATED lad, about 15 years old, who resides with his parents in this City; he must be a rapid writer and calculator. Address FISH AND PROVISIONS, Box No. 2,351 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED GIRL to cook, wash and iron, who would have no objection to the country in Summer. Apply at basement door, No. 55 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and laundress in a small private family; American or German preferred; best references required. Call at No. 312 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 the first year. Address Box No. 781 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A book-store; must be well acquainted with the City. Address, with references, BOOKS, Station A.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS for the sale of several indispensable articles. For terms and circulars, address H. M. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO,
No. 748 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHINTZES,
DIMITIES,
JACQUARDS,
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES,
SHADES, &C.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.

STRANGERS WHO HAVE NOT BOUGHT ANY OF THEM HAD BETTER DO SO AT ONCE, AS OUR SUPPLY IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED. YOU CAN SAVE FULL 10c. A YARD.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 10c. to 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
BIG LOTS DRESS GOODS, 31c.
IMMENSE LOTS TABLE LINENS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, PRINTS, DELAINES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, SHEETINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION, AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
BLACK ALPACAS, 31c., 37½c. and 50c., WORTH 45c., 50c. and 75c.
THESE ARE THE CHEAPEST ALPACAS OF THE YEAR.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
AND
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY CAN find a splendid assortment of hosiery, gloves, undergarments, ribbons, embroideries, dress trimmings, fancy goods and housekeeping goods. We keep the largest and cheapest stock of small wares up town. Our ladies Kid gloves at $1 25 are equal to any imported. Large lot fine French-wove corsets $1 25 pair. RONALDSON & MEARES, corner 8th-av. and 19th-st., and No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. K. MAXIMILIAN,
No. 73 3d-av.,
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR,
Has always a large stock of decorations for ball-rooms, and of flags of all nations on hand, and decorates ball rooms and arranges tableaux in the most elegant manner at moderate terms.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

BARTLETT'S (NEW) SEWING MACHINES
at $25 are
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.
Be sure you get the genuine.

All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark, "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the shield on the arm.

Lookout for INFRINGERS (makers, sellers or users) of BOGUS machines. All persons giving information of such will be rewarded.

Every Bartlett mahicne is warranted and sent everywhere ready for use.

There is immediate opening for a few first-class general and local agents. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee. Principal office, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Clergymen and others sending an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

NOTICE.—PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN intending to leave for California by the steamer of Feb. 11, will take charge of any commissions intrusted to him for the examination of mining properties on the Pacific coast.

Address B. SILLIMAN, New-Haven, Conn., or Box No. 4,141 New-York City Post-office.

After Feb. 10 communications directed to Box No. 4,141 New-York Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 36 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

COLD FEET—INDIGESTION AND NUMERous other maladies occasioned by wearing ligatures on the limbs, obviated by Mme. DEMOREST'S unequaled and convenient stocking suspenders. Price 50 cents for ladies; 30 cents for children. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

FOR SALE—THE FILES OF THE NEW-YORK *Spectator* for 35 years, from 1828 to 1862, inclusive; complete with few exceptions, and in order; price $175. Address B. F. C., Jr., Station D, New-York.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in accordance with the act passed April 17, 1860, respectfully submit their Annual Report.

In their last Annual Report the Commissioners expressed the belief, that the expenses of the institutions committed to their care would, in the ensuing year, be diminished by the checks which had been established on disbursements by more rigorous economy and by the daily, instead of occasional visits of the Commissioners to the islands. Their expectations have been fulfilled. In the face of advancing prices for all descriptions of food and clothing, of building materials and fuel, the expenses per capita have been reduced, while the comfort of the sick and helpless has been materially increased. Never before have they been as well fed or clothed, nor ever before, it may be added, have those committed to the correctional institutions performed so much labor. The medical organization of the hospitals has been enlarged and perfected; specialties have been established and physicians distinguished for their knowledge of the diseases thus classified, have been assigned for their treatment. An Epileptic Hospital and a Hospital for Paralytics, have been erected. An infants' department has been created, where the foundling infants hitherto distributed among the wards of the Almshouse, and consigned to the mercies of reluctant attendants, have been gathered under the care of a matron and kind and attentive nurses. A department for the treatment of the sick residents at their own habitations, and a hospital for incurables have been established. The prisoners at the Penitentiary have been divided into classes, according to the gravity of their offences, so that the young in crime, are separated from the more hardened and depraved. The system of occasional and inexperienced visitors to the poor has been abolished, and in their stead, permanent visitors of mature age have been appointed. The City has been divided into districts, and a visitor assigned to each, who is required to have a general knowledge of the poor in his district. A Morgue, similar to that in Paris, for the reception of the unknown dead, has been erected, and the benefits already derived from it, show how great was the necessity of its establishment. A school for the education of idiots has been opened, in charge of a competent teacher, and the progress which the scholars have made has demonstrated that there is no condition of human wretchedness which may not be alleviated by a wise philanthropy. A long and acrimonious controversy with the Commissioners of Emigration has been amicably settled by arbitration, and kindly relations, interrupted for many years, have been re-established between the two Commissions.

The daily expenses for the maintenance of each inmate in the several institutions, during the years 1865 and 1866, have been as follows:

	1865. C.	1865. M.	1866. C.	1866. M.
City Prison	30	1	29	0
Bellevue Hospital	39	4	33	2
Out-door Poor Hospital				3
Charity Hospital	29	9	26	3
Small-pox Hospital	60	9	46	9
Fever Hospital	29	6	25	1
Penitentiary	37	1	28	1
Almshouses	17	2	13	1
Infant Department	—		13	8
Workhouse	25	0	27	4
Lunatic Asylum	42	8	29	7
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals	—		36	2
Children's Nurseries, Randall's Island	29	9	24	6

HOSPITALS.

There are in charge of the Commissioners the following Hospitals:

Bellevue Hospital, City of New-York.
Out-door Poor Hospital, City of New-York.
Charity (late Island) Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Fever Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Infant Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Incurable Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Epileptic Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Paralytic Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
Idiot Asylum, Randall's Island.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

This hospital, situated on Twenty-sixth-street, New-York, is for the treatment of general surgery and medicine. It contains one thousand beds, and is open at all hours of the day and night for the reception of patients. During the past year there have been seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five patients treated, of whom six thousand one hundred and twelve were discharged and cured, and eight hundred and twenty-three died, and there are seven hundred and ninety now under treatment. No charge is made, except for patients abundantly able to pay, and the maximum charge for them is fifty cents per day.

The medical organization of the hospital consists of twenty physicians and surgeons, eminent for their professional ability and experience. They meet on the first of every month, to confer on the medical affairs of the hospital, and to assign to its several divisions the visitors for the ensuing month. In addition to these gentlemen there are six house physicians and surgeons, who are always on duty, and with them are associated four senior and four junior assistants. During the past year the hospital, under its diligent and competent Warden, Mr. Brennan, has been thoroughly repaired and painted, many unnecessary employes have been dismissed, and more vigorous discipline has been established.

MORGUE.

Connected with the hospital is the Morgue, or receptacle for the unknown dead. A building on the hospital grounds, near the East River, has been fitted up, similar to the Morgue in Paris, where persons found dead in the streets or rivers are laid for the examination by such as have lost relatives or friends. The necessity of such provision has long existed. Every year persons are suddenly missed, and no information respecting them is obtained. Their friends make long and anxious search for them, and the uncertainty of their fate adds to their sorrow. Hitherto, when a corpse was found in the streets or in the rivers, the Coroner summoned a Jury, and when the cause of death was ascertained, the body was immediately buried, thus destroying in a great degree all clue by which the friends of the deceased could learn his fate. By the regulations of the Morgue, bodies are on public exhibition day and night for seventy-two hours, or as long as their condition will permit exposure; a minute and accurate description of the person and the cause of death are recorded, and the clothes of the deceased are exhibited for twenty days. The rules governing the Morgue, which are herewith submitted, are the same substantially as those of the Paris Morgue. For the plans of that building, and for many important suggestions, the Commissioners are indebted to John Bigelow, Esq., the late United States Minister to France.

Since the Morgue was opened 21st June, there have been received	72 bodies
Identified by friends	28
Unknown	44—72 bodies

HOSPITAL FOR OUT-DOOR POOR.

This Institution, designed for the treatment of such as do not require the continuous attention of the hospital, and are not prevented by their ailments from following their ordinary occupations, was opened on the 15th of October last. From that date to the 1st January, there were treated four hundred and thirty-seven patients, and one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight prescriptions were dispensed.

The medical organization of this institution consists of twenty consulting physicians and surgeons, and twenty attending physicians and surgeons. The cases treated are classified as follows:

Diseases of the chest.
Diseases of the digestive system.
Diseases of the nervous system.
Diseases of the urinary system.
Diseases of the skin.
Diseases of the eye and ear.
Diseases peculiar to women.
Diseases of children.
Orthopædic surgery.
General surgery.

And to each class of disease, two physicians or surgeons are assigned, who have made the disease their special study. They attend on certain designated days in each week, and prescribe for the patients who may present themselves. The medicines prescribed are prepared by the apothecary of the institution and are furnished gratuitously. Such patients as require continuous attention are transferred to the hospitals of the department.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Until within the past year Charity (late Island) Hospital was under the supervision of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. In March last, the Commissioners appointed a separate Board, consisting of two consulting and twenty-two visiting physicians and surgeons.

The charge of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital extends to the Small-pox and Fever Hospitals, and Hospital of Incurables, the Almshouses, the Infant Department, the Penitentiary and the Workhouse. The duties of the visiting physicians and surgeons are classified as follows:

General surgical services.
General medical services.
Venereal services.
Fever and small-pox services.
Uterine services.
Eye and ear services.
Almshouse and Infant services.
Hospital of Incurables.
Workhouse and Penitentiary services.

The General Surgical, General Medical, and Venereal Departments, each constitute two divisions, and to each of which, and to the several specialties and institutions above mentioned, two visiting physicians or surgeons are assigned. The respective specialties and divisions are under the constant attention of a resident assistant. The Hospital of Incurables has been established since the 1st inst.

There have been in the Charity Hospital during the past year	7,574 patients.
Discharged cured	5,965
Died	624
Remaining	985—7,574 patients.

The superiority of the present medical organization of hospitals over the old system of paid resident physicians, has been fairly demonstrated by several years' experience, but more especially since the organization has been perfected by the establishment of specialties of disease. Aside from the pecuniary economy of the present system, which secures the gratuitous services of the physicians and surgeons, the field of practice is so large and varied as to attract the most eminent of the profession.

It was further illustrated by the prompt and wise measures adopted for the suppression of the cholera during the past Summer. That disease suddenly appeared with great malignancy in the crowded populations of the Almshouses and Workhouse, and though very fatal among the vitiated and depraved inmates of those institutions, its career was speedily terminated by the skill and devotion of the officers of the Medical Board of the Charity Hospital. And in this connection it is proper to advert to the invaluable services of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, the Chairman of the Committee of Medical Inspection of that Board. When the cholera broke out, isolated hospitals were at his instance and under his directions established, a code of sanitary regulations formed by him was adopted, and radical changes in diet and in the forms and hours of labor, at his suggestion, were made. To his resolute and intelligent action may be attributed the arrest of the disease, and so confident was he of the efficacy of his proposed treatment, that he foretold the number of days in which the disease would disappear. The last case occurred within twenty-four hours of the period he had designated.

The report of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital is herewith submitted. Among the documents appended to it, and to which the attention of the Legislature is respectfully invited, is an able and exhaustive report of Dr. Le Roy Milton Yale, addressed to Dr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee of Inspection, which narrates the clinical history of the cholera on Blackwell's Island, its origin and progress, the hygienic measures adopted for its suppression, and modes of cure. The report of Dr. Yale will be regarded as a valuable contribution to medical science and the industry and ability which it displays augur for him a career of distinguished usefulness.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated at the extreme westerly end of Blackwell's Island, apart from other buildings, and all access to it by visitors is forbidden. It is a substantial stone structure, well ventilated, and divided into rooms of moderate size, in order that patients may be more comfortable than in extended wards, and that the infectious poison of the disease may be more thoroughly dispersed.

The number of patients during the past year was	314
Died	36
Cured	271
Remaining	7—314

FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Fever Hospital is also isolated, and is devoted to the treatment of typhus or ship fever. The vigorous action of the Board of Health in breaking up the nurseries of infectious diseases in the City of New-York, and the exemption of emigrant ships from ship-fever, has reduced the number of patients below the average of former years.

The number admitted during 1866 was	612
Died	121
Cured	479
Remaining	12—612

INFANT HOSPITAL.

The mortality, always large among children, was at Blackwell's Island greatly in excess of the average death rate.

For many years it has been over 90 per cent. The attention of the present Board of Commissioners was early directed to this subject, and the causes of the excessive fatality sought. The diet was found improper; adequate medical attendance was not provided; the nurses, infirm old women, inmates of the Almshouse, were anxious to escape from their unpaid duties, and these duties terminated with the death of the infants committed to their care. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, life was of short duration.

In the Hospital for Infants, recently established, the children are provided with attentive nurses, under the supervision of a matron. A house physician is in constant attendance, and two visiting physicians, members of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, visit them at stated periods. Radical changes in diet, clothing and in the whole regime of the hospital have been made by Dr. J. Bayley Done, Visiting Physician, who has devoted much time to its organization.

The period which has elapsed since the hospital was established has been too brief to determine accurately its advantages over the old system, but the improved health of the children, and the diminished number of deaths, already testify to its beneficent effects.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Lunatic Asylum contains 767 patients, in all stages of mental disease. Great and beneficial changes have been made in the interior arrangements of the two more important buildings during the past year, but their crowded condition is a serious obstacle to the improvement of the patients, and to their general comfort. It is the intention of the Board to erect another building for their accommodation, and for their more perfect classification than is now practicable. Reference is respectfully made to the annexed report of Dr. Parsons, the Resident Physician, for a detailed statement of the condition of the asylum, and the contemplated improvements in the regimen of the patients.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

A Hospital for the treatment of Epileptics exclusively has been established. Hitherto this unfortunate class of patients has received but little medical attention. They have been abandoned as incurable, and have been permitted to go through the several stages of their disease, till it ended in idiocy, madness or death. The establishment of this hospital marks a new era in the medical annals of this country, and indeed in the world; for with the exception of a small hospital of like character, recently established in London, the institution of the Commissioners is the only one in existence.

HOSPITAL FOR PARALYTICS.

The Board has also established a Hospital for Paralytics, as with the epileptics, those afflicted with the various forms of paralysis, have been regarded as the victims of incurable disease, and have received no other medical attention than to provide for their general health. All efforts to remove their specific diseases have been regarded as hopeless.

The Hospitals for epileptics and paralytics are in charge of Dr. J. Gonzales Echieverra, and two assistant physicians. Dr. Echieverra's report is herewith submitted.

CITY PRISONS.

There are four prisons in charge of the Commissioners:

First District prison or Tombs.
Second District prison or Essex Market prison.
Third District prison or Jefferson Market prison.
Fourth District prison or 57th-st. prison.

The Second, Third and Fourth District Prisons are for the temporary detention of persons charged with offences, and who are daily transferred to the Tombs to await trial. The number lodged in the Second and Fourth District Prisons is comparatively small, and those prisons are sufficiently commodious. The increase of prisoners at Jefferson Market compelled the Board to hire from the City an adjacent building, and fit it up for the confinement of disorderly persons. With this additional building, ample space has been secured for several years.

In the last annual report, the Commissioners referred to the inadequate provision for the confinement of prisoners at the Tombs, or First District Prison. It was shown that, in an area capable of holding properly but 120 prisoners, there are in confinement always 250; and that, during the hot months of Summer, when the Courts are not in session, the number is increased to 450 prisoners. In the male department there are:

First Tier—For prisoners under sentence of death or State Prison	11 cells.
First Tier—Sentence of Penitentiary	2 cells.
First Tier—Reception of prisoners	2 cells.
First Tier—Hospital	6 cells.
First Tier—Disorderly conduct	4 cells.
Second Tier—For prisoners on trial for felony	30 cells.
Third Tier—For prisoners on trial for felony	30 cells.
Total	85 cells.

FEMALE PRISON.

For prisoners convicted or on trial for felony	11 cells
For intoxication and disorderly conduct	11 cells.
Total	107 cells.

The dimensions of the male cells are:

Of First Tier	3 feet by 5 feet 8 inches.
Of Second Tier	3 feet by 5 feet 8 inches.
Of Third Tier	3 feet by 5 feet 8 inches.

Moral, as well as sanitary considerations, require that but one prisoner should be lodged in a cell, yet, at the most oppressive season of the year, when the heat ranges from eighty to ninety degrees, the Warden is compelled, by the multitude of his prisoners, to place three, and oftentimes five in each.

In the female prison, the cells of which are larger, he is obliged to confine ten or twelve prisoners in each cell. The practice of confining persons together of various degrees of crime, has a most unfavorable influence on the less depraved, and to those who may be innocent of the offences with which they are charged it is the extreme of injustice and cruelty. In June last the Commissioners directed the attention of the District-Attorney to this subject, and at his instance the Grand Jury of the county visited the prison, and after carefully examining its condition, presented it to the City Government as a serious public evil. The presentment of the Grand Jury is herewith submitted:

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on Friday, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Present—Hon. John K. Hackett, Recorder of the City of New-York, Justice of the Sessions.

The Grand Jury make the following presentment to the Court, to wit:

GRAND JURY ROOM, June 22, 1866.

The Grand Jury have duly considered the Court's request to investigate the sufficiency of accommodation for prisoners in the City prisons, and upon that subject present:

That when the City Prison was first occupied in 1838, the population of the City was about one-third of the number of the inhabitants now dwelling within its limits. The average number of prisoners confined therein each day in 1838 was about fifty. In 1865 the average number of daily prisoners was two hundred. In some months as many as three hundred prisoners were in confinement in one day. The cells (which were intended for only one occupant each) sometimes contained three, and oftentimes two prisoners. Except for the commendable care and cleanliness, commanded to their subordinates to be used in the City Prison, on the part of the Commissioners in charge thereof, such an arrangement would have produced disorder and disease. It is obvious, however, that such human herding of criminals must be productive of immorality, and make a reformatory prison a vicious nursery.

In 1838 the adjoining building to the prison, and officially known as the Halls of Justice, was set apart for the accommodation of the Courts of General and Special Sessions, the Grand and Petit Juries, the attendant officials of these Courts, and of Police Magistrates and Clerks. In 1853 the Court of General Sessions, and its jurors and officials, were removed. Since then the Halls of Justice have been used by the Court of Special Sessions, and two Police Courts and their officials.

It is represented by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction that at a comparatively small expense the space now appropriated to Court-rooms in the whole building popularly known as the "Tombs," could be used for the purposes of enlarging the prison accommodations, so as to make the latter answer all their public purposes for some time to come. The Grand Jury, therefore, recommend that the corporate authorities obtain in the immediate vicinity of the "Tombs" suitable accommodations for the Special Sessions and the Police Magistrates of the First District, and thus allow the Commissioners to practically enlarge the prison. If such accommodations could be obtained in Elm-street, or either of the side streets opposite to the Tombs, the Court-rooms could be connected with the prison by a bridge, and a convenient ingress and egress of prisoners obtained; or convenient rooms might be had at small expense in the City Arsenal, at the corner of White and Elm streets, but now little used. And in making such recommendations, the Grand Jury advise that the most rigid economy be pursued, consistent with the laudable objects to be obtained by enlarging the prison conveniences.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, Foreman.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, Secretary.

It is, perhaps, within the power of the Commissioners to correct the evil by the erection of another prison, but they are deterred by the great expense, and by the hope which they cherish, that the Court of Special Sessions, which occupies one-half of the front of the prison may be removed. If the space occupied by the Court were converted into cells, the further enlargement of the prison would for several years be unnecessary.

PENITENTIARY.

There were on 1st of January, 1866, in the Penitentiary		598 prisoners.
Committed during the year	1,976—	2,574
Died	17	
Discharged	1,957—	1,974
Remaining		600

Of those committed during the past year, one thousand five hundred and forty-four were males, and four hundred and thirty-four females.

It has been the practice to associate and work the prisoners in gangs irrespective of the crimes for which they were committed. The constant intercourse between the youthful and the veteran criminal was of the most disastrous influence on the former; it destroyed the last trace of virtuous feeling, and prepared him for the perpetration of graver crimes when he was discharged from prison.

The Commissioners have recently caused the prisoners to be classified as follows:

First Class—Prisoners known to have been imprisoned in a State Prison.

First Class—Prisoners convicted of felony the second time.

Second Class—Prisoners convicted of felony for first offence.

Second Class—Prisoners convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit felony.

Third Class—Prisoners convicted of assault and battery without felonious intent.

It is made the duty of the Warden to assign prisoners as they are received to the foregoing classes, according to their offences; to separate them at their labor and at their meals; to confine them at night at as wide intervals as practicable, and to prevent any communication between the classes.

Among the social reforms that demand the attention of the people, none are more imperative than those affecting criminal life and prison discipline; and on none has there been less thought bestowed. Poverty and crime are inevitable. The poor ye have always with you; and there constantly occur, in every class of society, over-mastering temptations that lead to crime in some form. But the larger proportion of criminal acts are the result of certain conditions which are within the control of, or may be greatly modified by the community. If men and women are permitted to grow up in neglect and ignorance and idleness, crime is as sure to be the product as is disease in the presence of poisonous exhalations.

There are in the City of New-York 30,000 children, between the ages of five and twelve, who receive no education and whose days are passed in poverty and idleness. Utterly destitute, many without parents and all without the active, effective sympathies of those who could raise them above want, how can it be that as they grow up they should be other than dissolute and criminal? It is this class that fill our reformatories and prisons; and because of their defective discipline it is sad to believe that the place of punishment for the first offence is the school of the greater villainies, and that the boy sentenced for thirty or sixty days for petty theft and entering the prison contrite or remorseful, steps from it hardened and defiant, resolute in wickedness and conscious that, to him, the world of honesty and virtue is shut out, and that there is no future for him but in successful crime.

There is now in the City of New-York a sharply-defined criminal class, constantly augmenting in numbers as well as in depravity, and corresponding in organization and habits of life to the dangerous classes of the great cities of Europe. There can be no well-grounded hope for the diminution of crime while this class shall exist. It is idle to rest on the feeble palliatives of benevolent associations, unaided by the strong voice of public opinion. They can effect nothing; nor can mere governmental measures. The sensible repression of crime can only be accomplished by the dispersion of the criminal class, through the earnest and continuous action of the whole community. When the public mind shall be aroused to a sense of the magnitude of the evil and its menacing aspect, we may hope for its abatement, and the associations which abound for the moral advancement of the depraved will then become ready and useful instrumentalities to fulfill the purposes of their benevolent founders.

Among the societies formed for the repression of crime, it is proper to mention, in terms of commendation, the Prison Association of the State of New-York. It has, for one of its chief objects, the welfare of the discharged convict, and the amount of good it every year accomplishes in winning to the paths of honesty those for whom there is no sympathy, except by the members of the association, is worthy of all praise.

WORKHOUSE.

There were in the Workhouse on Jan. 1, 1866		1,259
Received during the year	12,411—	13,670
Discharged	[illegible]	
Died	[illegible]—	12,335
Remaining		1,335

The only effective mode of correcting vagrancy, and the sloth that produces poverty, is by compulsory labor, and by the severe discipline of a convict prison, without its degrading associations.

The workhouse fulfills these conditions. There the vagrant, the slothful, and the drunkard are taught by forcible lessons in hard work, the folly of their past conduct. The term of service is brief, rarely exceeding three months, but it is a term of sharp discipline, and generally inspires among the males a wholesome dread of its repetition. On the female prisoners, however, this effect is not produced. They are subjected to the same rules as the men, but neither the sense of confinement, nor their laborious employment, have much effect on their conduct. They are generally committed for intoxication. They are impatient for the end of their terms of committal, but it is only that they may indulge their craving for liquor, and in a few days they are again inmates of the Workhouse. In many instances women have been committed thirty and forty times, and in some cases one hundred times.

ALMSHOUSE.

There were in the Almshouse on Jan. 1, 1866	1,562	
Received during the year	3,014—	4,646
Discharged	2,639	
Died	733—	3,372
Remaining		1,274

The proportion of paupers to the whole population is nearly uniformly the same for a series of years. The general prosperity of the community does not diminish it, nor does adversity increase it. The uniformity of rate is probably, in part, due to the larger contributions of the benevolent to the poor in times of distress, and in part to the rigor of the rules established by the Board, and the inflexibility with which they are executed by the able Superintendent, Mr. Kellock. The inmates of the Almshouses are the old and infirm. The able-bodied destitute, if deserving, are granted temporary relief, while those whose poverty is the result of indolence or dissipation, are sent to the Workhouse, and a full day's labor is each day exacted of them.

NURSERIES ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

All children over two years of age committed to the Department are transferred to the Nurseries on Randall's Island, where they are placed at school until their parents of guardians are able to provide for them. If not claimed they are indentured, at a suitable age, to respectable citizens to learn some useful pursuit. There are now in the Nurseries 642 boys and 321 girls.

The Hospitals of the Island and Asylum for Idiot Children have been placed in charge of Dr. Whittlesey, the Resident Physician, and the Warden relieved from duties, in some degree anomalous, and which interfered with the discharge of others of equal or greater importance.

There has been constructed on the Island, under the direction of A. W. Craven, Esq., Chief-Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, a reservoir 127 feet in diameter and 14 feet deep, capable of holding 525,000 gallons of water, for the supply of the several Nurseries.

SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.

During the past ten years a large number of idiot children have been thrown on the charities of the City. Filthy in their habits, and regarded as hopeless of any mental or moral improvement, they were herded together without further care than to feed and clothe them.

The distinguished success which has attended Dr. Wilbur, in the education of the idiots at the State Asylum, induced the Commissioners to open a school for those on Randall's Island. At the request of the Board, Dr. Wilbur visited the island, and made various suggestions, which were adopted, and on his kind invitation the teacher selected resided at the State Asylum till she had acquired the principles and rules which govern the education of the idiots at that institution. As will be seen by her report, which is annexed, the progress which the pupils have made affords gratifying assurance that the condition of this unfortunate class will be greatly alleviated.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

In pursuance of the act of 1864, the Inebriate Asylum has been commenced. Contracts for its erection on Ward's Island have been made on favorable terms, and the building will be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1868. The further sum of one hundred thousand dollars will be required to complete it. A substantial dock has been erected, and the Croton water has been conducted to the Asylum by an iron pipe six inches in diameter, laid on the bed of the East River, from the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street. It is respectfully suggested that a portion of the excise money, received for license to sell liquor in the County of New-York, may be assigned for the support of this institution. It seems proper that some portion of the revenues derived from converting men into drunkards should be appropriated for the purpose of reforming them at the place of their degradation.

CITY CEMETERY.

The number of burials in the Public Cemetery during the past year was two thousand and forty-three.

The Cemetery is on Ward's Island, in the immediate vicinity of the Hospitals of the Commissioners of Emigration, and but a short distance from Harlem and Astoria. The population of these places is rapidly increasing, and the burial grounds now regarded as very objectionable, will soon become a serious public evil. The Inebriate Asylum is in the course of erection on the Island, and the whole area will be required in a few years for institutions in charge of this Board and the Commissioners of Emigration. It is respectfully recommended that the Board may be authorized to purchase lands elsewhere for a public Cemetery.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

The Report of the Superintendent of Out Door Poor is annexed. That officer is charged with the relief of the poor living in the City. He is assisted by six visitors, who make every application for relief the subject for special investigation. They report in writing the condition of the applicant, the number of his family, and the causes of destitution. If there be satisfactory evidence that the applicant is in actual need, such assistance is afforded by the Superintendent as in his opinion is necessary. Besides the general charge of the poor, the Superintendent receives and distributes the sick to the several hospitals of the department, commits destitute and friendless children to the nurseries, the old and infirm to the almshouses, and directs the burial of the dead.

Hitherto, it has been the practice of the Department to employ a large number of visitors during the Winter months. Inexperienced in their peculiar duties and conscious that their term of employment would be brief, they were often careless in the examination of the cases referred to them. The Board during the past year have divided the City into six districts, and assigned to each a permanent visitor, whose duty it is to become thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the poor in his district, and so be able to detect with facility the fraudulent applications for assistance that are constantly made, as well as to relieve such cases of suffering and destitution as may not be presented at the general office. Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent, continues to discharge, to the entire satisfaction of the Board, his multifarious and important duties.

HOUSELESS POOR.

The Legislature has delegated to the Commissioners ample power to relieve every class of the unfortunate, except to provide temporary shelter for the houseless poor. The Board cannot, under the act of its creation, lease or erect a building for that purpose. In this great City not a day passes without the ejection of families from their houses at night-fall, because of their inability to pay their weekly rent, and they are often compelled to find shelter in the Police Station-houses with vagrants, or to pass the night in the streets. There are also, many persons arriving in the City, strangers and friendless, without means to procure lodgings for the night.

The Commissioners, believing that much suffering was caused by the want of a temporary refuge, assigned a building they had leased for the confinement of disorderly persons, as a lodging house for the destitute, until the season permitted them to make the alterations for the purpose for which the building was leased.

The House was opened on the 28th of January. Between that date and the 1st of April, when it was closed, there were admitted.

Males	1,999
Females	125
Children of both sexes	2

Each applicant was closely questioned as to the cause of his destitution, and none were admitted who were intoxicated, or who did not give satisfactory evidence that they were compelled by sudden misfortune to make application. In only a few instances was the same person permitted to occupy a bed the second night. In the morning they were provided with a breakfast of rye coffee and bread. The expense of feeding them was $108 84, or 5 2-10 cents for each person.

THE COLORED HOME.

This institution is managed by an association of intelligent and benevolent ladies, under the general supervision of the Commissioners. It combines the double purposes of an almshouse and hospital for the colored population of this city. The expenses for the Home are defrayed in part by an allowance from this Board of 15 cents per day for pauper inmates, and 26 cents per day for hospital patients, and in part by voluntary subscription of citizens. The managers have been embarrassed by the high prices of provisions, clothing and fuel, and it has only been by their unwearied devotion that this important charity has been sustained. Their report for the past year is herewith submitted.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

The Legislature, at its last session, authorized the Corporation of the City of New-York to pay to the Magdalen Asylum the sum of $3,000, on the approval of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The Commissioners carefully examined the manner in which the institution is conducted; and, satisfied of the fidelity and economy in which its affairs are administered, so certified to the Comptroller of the City, who paid thereon to the Commissioners the sum authorized, and which the Commissioners have paid to the asylum at the rate of $250 per month.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

There has been for many years a controversy with the Commissioners of Emigration for the support of emigrants in the institutions of this department. The sum claimed by the Board amounts to about $140,000. The Commissioners of Emigration presented a counterclaim for the support of infants born at their hospital on Ward's Island, amounting to $146,000.

During the past year, both Commissioners agreed to refer the question to arbitrators, and abide by their decision. The arbitrators selected were Thurlow Weed, Esq., and William F. Havemeyer, Esq. After a careful and deliberate examination of the question at issue, they allowed the claims of this commission, and disallowed the offset of the Commissioners of Emigration. A copy of the able opinion of the arbitrators is annexed to this report.

JAMES BOWEN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WATTS, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—PUBlic notice is hereby given, that the following articles, to wit: 1 Marvin's safe, 3 office desks, 2 office chairs, 4 common arm-chairs, 1 copying press, 1 office looking-glass, 1 clock, 4 office baskets, 11 pictures, 1 large City map, 10 law books, 3 new ledgers, a small lot of printing paper, 10 sheets paper board, 1 pair United States postage scales, 1 letter rack, 1 tin telegraph box, 4 spittoons, 3 Internal Revenue inkstands, 1 stove and pipe, with stand and sheets zinc; 3 boxes, marked "C. B., 1, 2, 3;" 2 Manuals, 1863 and 1864; 1 coal scuttle, 1 envelope machine, and sundry other articles have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction on the premises of Chas. W. Baker, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York City, on the 11th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District New-York.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of February, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1867:

Three panels, of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I., II. and III.

Two panels, of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels, of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA—MAGIC FLUTE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss E. Hinckley, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mlle. Ida De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE THREE RED MEN; THE YOUNG REEFER and THE BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾. CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mme. Parepa, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. W. Colby and Mr. Theo. Thomas.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, FOOD AND DRINK.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Feb. 5 by Ocean Telegraph. The British Parliament was opened yesterday by the Queen in person. In the speech from the throne she alludes to the friendly relations of Great Britain with other Powers, and says that she has suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the questions at issue between the two countries arising out of the late war, may be settled in an amicable manner. The Queen also intimates that reform measures will be laid before Parliament which will include a free extension of the elective franchise.

We publish in another column a full report of NAPOLEON's decree of reform, together with some comments thereon that have appeared in the French newspapers.

The steamship *City of Paris*, with advices to Jan. 23, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill providing that the act of Congress which contemplates the payment of war claims shall not be construed to provide for the payment of such claims in the rebel States, gave rise to considerable debate. An amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON, excepting from the operation of the bill all States which in 1862 were under the military control of the United States, was disagreed to, and the bill was passed. Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report what amount of money had been received from sales of cotton or other property which had been turned over to the Treasury Department in pursuance of the acts of Congress; also, what disposition had been made of such money, and whether any portion of it had been refunded to claimants. The Bankrupt Bill came up, and was amply discussed, receiving many amendments. Mr. SUMNER offered one providing that no Judge should receive a petition for voluntary bankruptcy until the petitioner shall have taken the test oath provided by the act of July 2, 1862. This was disagreed to—yeas 10, nays 30. The bill was reported to the Senate by the Committee of the Whole, when, after some discussion, a vote was taken, and the bill lost. The vote on the passage of the bill stood yeas 20, nays 22, ten members absent or not voting. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a report was received from the Committee on Indian Affairs in reference to the recent letting of contracts for Indian goods. The report states that there is no evidence of fraud in the awarding of the contracts, and recommends the rescinding of the resolution suspending action under the award. A minority report is to the effect that the contracts should be set aside as unjust and unfair, and awarded to other parties named in the report. Mr. SCHENCK announced the presence in the hall of Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN, and moved that a recess be taken in order that he might be presented to the House. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Speaker in a few appropriate remarks, formally presented Gen. SHERIDAN to the House, and subsequently to the members individually. Gen. GRANT was in company with Gen. SHERIDAN. In Committee of the Whole Mr. HOOPER addressed the House at length on the financial question. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee. It provides for the payment of upward of two-and-a-half millions of dollars to carry out the Indian treaties. The Committee reported the bill to the House.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. LOW moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the late Gift Enterprise in this City for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. He said he had received a letter from a distinguished officer, representing that unless the Legislature interfered the Orphan Home would not receive a dollar of the large amount collected by the Managers of the lottery. Messrs. ANDREWS and LENT thought the matter should be left with the Police authorities, and Mr. LOW withdrew his resolution. The Metropolitan Health Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and then referred to the Judiciary Committee. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

The House consumed the morning in the consideration of a private claim bill, after which a recess was taken until evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. BURLEIGH, delegate from Dakotah, has organized a party in Washington for a trip to Dakotah, to start on June 1. The party to consist of Senators Wade, Patterson, of New-Hampshire, Chandler, Howard, Yates, Morrill, of Maine, and Poland; Representatives Williams, Covode and Bingham, Hon. E. McPherson and Chief-Justice Carter. They will set out from Yankton, and go down Red River to the British possessions, then along the line of the projected Pacific Railroad to Yellow Stone River, and then return down the river. They are to have a military escort and Indians to supply them with subsistence, and will be gone about three months.

The railroad bridge (Long Bridge) across the Potomac River at Washington, together with another across the East Branch, were entirely swept away yesterday morning by a breaking up of the ice in the river, which carried everything before it. It is stated a number of persons were lost while crossing the bridges, but no particulars have yet transpired. The ice began to move at half-past six, and at seven A. M. there was not a vestige of either bridge to be seen.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, the messenger of the Hope Express Company was met between Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Penn., by six ruffians of the former place, and robbed of a package of $15,000 United States five-twenty bonds, addressed to the Wyoming National Bank. The bonds have all been recovered, and on Saturday, Feb. 2, Judge CONYNGHAM sentenced five of the scoundrels for five years each to the State Prison.

The Fenian prisoners whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, yesterday arrived at Kingston, C. W., in irons. On their arrival at the Penitentiary their heads were closely shaved and their whiskers cut. LYNCH objected to sacrificing his moustache and imperial, but the Warden succeeded in persuading him to do so.

Ten convicts in the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., escaped on Wednesday last in the day time, a set of tools having been smuggled in to them, with which, the Chicago *Times* says, they filed the bars on the inside of the Warden's house, the place least suspected and most exposed to view.

MOLLIE TRUSSEL, who was sentenced to imprisonment for one year for the murder of GEORGE TRUSSEL, at Chicago, was pardoned by Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, on Thursday last, after remaining one month in the penitentiary.

A dispatch received yesterday by the United States Express Company states that there is no truth in the statements from Jewett City about difficulties with Indians on the Smoky Hill route.

EDWARD H. WAYLAND, the Erie Railroad clerk who is alleged to have absconded from Jersey City with $15,000, was arrested at Richmond, Va., last evening.

The blooded "war horse" used by BRAXTON BRAGG during the war, is offered for sale at Montgomery, Ala. It was presented to him by citizens of Louisiana.

LOCAL NEWS.

MARY TONE, a widow lady, forty-five years of age, a resident of Manhattanville, brought an action against ELIZA CLARK, in the Marine Court, to recover the sum of $100. Mrs. TONE, as appears from the testimony, changed for defendant a $100 counterfeit National Bank note, purporting to have been issued at Cincinnati, Ohio. Neither party knew it was a bad bill until about two months after the transaction, and one of the points made by the defense was that plaintiff had not used due diligence in making the fraud known to the defendant. Testimony was also given, tending to show that the bill produced in Court was not the same bill which was given by defendant to the plaintiff for the purpose of being changed. The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Yesterday the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions was quite heavy, the cases numbering 87. Five of these were charges of cruelty to animals, three of them prosecuted directly by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In all five cases the prisoners were found guilty. Two cases, happily uncommon in our Courts, were tried. They were those of a man and woman who pleaded guilty to petty thefts, alleging that they were guilty only to save themselves from starvation.

The case of the *Sir William Peel* (prize) is now before the United States Supreme Court, a statement of which will be found in the law column. This case is one of great interest, both in respect to the value of the prize and the questions involved. The chief point raised by the appeal is that determining by whom the allegation of capture in neutral waters is to be made. It is alleged that the prize was taken in the neutral (Mexican) waters of the Rio Grande.

IGNATZ ZEIGLER, a German, obtained a verdict of $100 yesterday in the Marine Court against one of his own countrymen, named WM. MOLK. The suit was brought for damages sustained by reason of a malicious and ungentlemanly trespass, alleged to have been committed by defendant on the doors, window-shutters, signs, &c., of the plaintiff's premises at No. 422 Grand-street.

The first of a course of lectures by Prof. AGASSIZ, before the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art, was delivered at Cooper Institute last evening, before a large and intelligent audience. The subject was "The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon."

The case of JAMES B. FREEMAN and JAMES MILLER was up again yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS, on the charge of obtaining money by means of blackmail. The case was adjourned till next Tuesday.

The case of LUCIEN BROWN, charged with defrauding the Government in procuring a pension belonging to Mrs. MCARDLE, whose son was killed in action during the war, was up again yesterday, and adjourned till to-day.

Yesterday Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charged the Grand Jury in reference to lotteries, the Excise Law and the other matters usually treated upon in charges to Grand Juries.

Mr. COURTNEY, United States District-Attorney, has received instructions from Collector SMYTHE to institute proceedings against the steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, now under seizure.

The New-York Historical Society met last evening. An interesting paper entitled "ANNIE HUTCHINSON—A Remarkable Woman," was read by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq.

The Street-Cleaning Commission yesterday ordered the street-cleaning contractor to proceed forthwith to break up the ice in Broadway.

The sum of $100,000 in United States 5-20s was stolen from the office of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 48 Exchange-place, yesterday.

The total number of deaths in this City last week was 452.

A fair inquiry prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce, prices of which generally favored sellers; Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork having advanced decidedly. Foreign merchandise was without special change. The freight engagements were moderate, consisting chiefly of Cotton, Provisions and Petroleum, mostly for British ports.

The End of Things.

The resolution of Mr. SCHENCK, which has passed the House by 108 yeas to 35 nays, to provide for an inquiry into the "propriety of an immediate removal of the United States Naval Academy from its present location in the State of Maryland to some point in a loyal State, where the pupils of the Institution will be secure against the surroundings of pestilent and social influences hostile to the National Government which now predominates at Annapolis," indicates that Congress intends to regard and treat the whole of the Southern States as a Power *permanently hostile* to the Government—a Power to be dealt with as in all respects an enemy of the North, and to be warred upon in all possible ways.

If Maryland is at this day to be treated as a "disloyal" State; if its social sentiment is so "pestilent" and its population so "hostile" to the National Government, as to preclude the existence within its boundaries of such a governmental institution as the Naval School, then we might as well give up the hope of seeing any part of the Southern States, whether of the late Confederacy or not, trustworthy in supporting the Government; and it would be better to establish at once military rule over all the region south of the old line of Mason and Dixon—excepting only the City of Washington. Indeed, we believe that Mr. SCHENCK's programme is really something of this kind, and that such measures as this are only intended to pave the way for it. If his opinions were put to the test, we doubt if he would recognize any part of the population of the country as loyal, except those resident at Yellow Springs and Cape Cod.

The Queen's Speech.

The Atlantic Telegraph gives us this morning a *verbatim* report of Queen VICTORIA's speech at the opening of the British Parliament yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty congratulates the Lords upon the peaceful and satisfactory nature of the relations between her Government and all foreign Powers, and hopes that the late Germanic war may lead to durable peace on the Continent of Europe.

With regard to the questions at issue with the United States, she gives her high sanction to the understood fact that she has suggested a mode by which the differences growing out of the acts of her subjects during the late civil war may receive an amicable solution, trusting that her suggestions may be met in a corresponding spirit, remove all possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship.

As to the war between Spain and Chili and Peru, it appears that the proffered mediation, or good offices, of the Queen and the French Emperor have failed to further the object of restoring peace.

In the matter of the Cretan insurrection, she has, with NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, refrained from direct interference; but all have exerted themselves to bring about improved relations between the Sultan and his Christian subjects, not inconsistent with the rights of the Porte.

The negotiations whereby Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern accepted the Governorship of the Danubian Principalities have been satisfactorily arranged.

Colonial consolidation is a fixed fact, and a bill will be submitted to Parliament whereby all the North American Provinces will be united in one Government as members of the British Empire.

The Queen expresses a kind sympathy with her famine-stricken subjects in India, and states that her Government had instructions to make the utmost exertions to relieve the wide-spread distress. Since the famine an abundant harvest has much improved the condition of the suffering districts.

Returning to Ireland and Fenianism, her Majesty says, in a spirit of womanly charity:

> "The persevering efforts and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspirators have, during the last Autumn, exalted the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland and the apprehensions of the loyal population, but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers intrusted to the Executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquillity. I trust that you will, consequently, be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions."

Her Majesty regrets the extent of the cholera and the cattle plague, and, in reference to the former, states that she has ordered important commissions to arrange for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the principal cities.

Addressing the Commons, she says the estimates for the support of the Government have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. She hopes the Commons will grant a moderate sum for the establishment of an efficient army reserve.

The important subject of Parliamentary reform also claims her attention, and she expresses the significant hope that Parliamentary deliberations may be conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance which may lead to "the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall *freely extend the elective franchise.*"

The condition of the labor question, and the rights and wrongs of employers and employed, are mentioned, with suggestions that measures be taken to settle differences and secure justice. The conditions and wants of the merchant marine are also subjects for legislation, and attention is called to important features in the navigation laws of France.

The Railway muddle is so important that Her Majesty will propose a bill to regulate those stupid corporations and enable them to meet engagements.

Among minor matters, the Parliament is called upon to improve the management of the sick and poor; to amend the Bankruptcy Law; to consolidate the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Courts, and expedite legal business in the Common Law and Excise Courts.

Tenant-right is also mentioned, and a bill will be introduced to encourage occupiers of land in Ireland to improve their farms, and to secure to them just compensation for permanent improvements.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE CRETANS.—It appears by our Constantinople letter given yesterday that Secretary SEWARD some time ago directed the American Minister there to suggest to the diplomatic body that they should make a collective friendly appeal to the Sublime Porte in behalf of the insurrectionary Christians of Crete. The diplomatic body at Constantinople, it seems, did not receive the suggestion with favor, as their instructions from their respective Governments did not lead in that direction. But this, so far as we know, is the first direct official expression of the interest of any important Government in the cause of the Cretans. From the French and English Governments they have received severe discouragement; while, so far as open action is concerned, Russia has manifested her sympathy only through the Czar's presence at a ball in aid of the suffering families of the insurgents. They have, it is true, the practical support of the Greek authorities; but that is regarded as only springing from Grecian cupidity. It would be curious to know precisely what instructions our Government gave to the American Minister at Constantinople in this matter, and what were the representations he was directed to colloperate with the other members of the diplomatic body in making to the Ottoman Government. We have no doubt that as soon as the main fact comes to the knowledge of members of Congress, the Secretary of State will be called on to furnish special information on all these matters.

That Strain Again.

The *Tribune* of yesterday says:

> "We cannot all live in cities, yet nearly all seem determined to do so. Millions of acres of choice land solicit cultivation; the Government gives them away; every able-bodied man may be a farmer and live on his own land, if he will; yet hundreds of thousands reject this, and rush into the cities, which are already crowded to excess; and here they stick and hang, looking for work where work cannot be, exhausting the scanty means of relatives and friends by borrowing and begging. All these complain—and most unreasonably—that they can find nothing to do. Understand, once for all, that there is always a surplus of labor in this city—that Europe and America vie with each other in filling our streets with needy scramblers for employment—that, if you come here and get work, you must crowd out some one else at least as needy and not quite so helpful as yourself."

For the tend-thousandth time, or thereabouts, Mr. GREELEY asserts and complains as above, that "hundreds of thousands" rush into the cities instead of going to the uncultivated prairies and undelved mines of the West. If this oft-repeated assertion that country-born boys, in any such numbers as represented, prefer the city, were correct, and the wrongfulness of doing so were as henious as the editor would have us believe, we might pertinently ask how it happens that the great establishment over which the editor presides has not, in some two hundred people therewith connected, more than half a dozen who were born in this city, and in its highest and most responsible branches, *not one*. Were not these country boys just as culpable in rushing to New-York from 1835 to 1850 as are the rustic rushers of 1867?

But the question is not exactly pertinent, for the simple reason that, although a great many country boys do come here, the proportions are right the other way—the rush is not from the country to the city, but from the city to the country; it is the country's right, not the city's, to complain of intrusion. Here are the figures: By the census of 1855 the city had 363,721 inhabitants born in the United States, of whom 322,165 were born in the city, showing 41,565 as all we had received from the entire Union; of these 30,000 were from our own State, leaving 11,564 as the entire number not natives of New-York city or State—not two per cent of our whole population. By the same census we had received from the State of New-York into the city 30,001; and at the same time the State had received from the city 65,009—that is where thirty country born had "rushed" to the city, sixty-five city-born had "rushed" to the country, taking this State alone. Ten years later—in 1865—the city had 407,312 born in the United States, of whom 364,667 were born in the city, showing 42,645 received from the entire Union; of these 22,457 were from our own State, leaving 20,188 as all we had received from the entire Union, less than three per cent. not natives of city or State. By the same census we had received from New-York State into the city 22,457; and had sent of city-born into the State 94,651—that is where *one* person born in the State out of the city had "rushed" here to roam the streets in poverty looking for work, more than *four* of our city-born people had gone into the country, and that, too, no farther than the bounds of this State. Either these figures are facts, or the census is all wrong; at any rate they flatly contradict the *Tribune's* oft-repeated assertion that the city is overrun by adventurers from the country. There are a great many from the country, it is true; and as they happen to be stirring and able men, generally, they occupy a large space in the public eye, and it is quite natural that those who do not take the trouble to get at the facts may think the city is actually crowded by their presence; but the figures tell a different story. The Federal census of 1860 shows that while the State of New-York, city included, had received of persons then living but 279,635 from all the other States; it had sent over its borders no less than 867,032 true-born Americans, of whom 191,000 had gone to Michigan, 121,000 to Illinois, 121,000 to Wisconsin, &c.

In view, therefore, of these established truths that from three to four go out from the city where one comes in, that the current of emigration is steadily and strongly toward the West, we submit that the *Tribune's* constantly repeated snarl at any and every one who chooses to try his fortunes in the city is as devoid of reasonable foundation as it is of charity and good will to men. Country boys do not come to New-York to fill almshouses, but to build railroads, import merchandise, manufacture goods, practice law, run for office, and even make newspapers. The Editor of the *Tribune might* try to remember once in a while that he is not exactly a Knickerbocker, although a good enough citizen in his way.

THE LAW ON LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING.—As Justice LEDWITH decided on Monday that the "gift" schemes now in vogue are *not* lotteries, and do not come under the terms of the law prohibiting lotteries, there is, for the time being, no legal bar to the indefinite multiplication of projects of this kind in the State of New-York. This will be excellent news for some people; but we do not imagine it will be the end of the whole business. Judge INGRAHAM charged the Grand Jury yesterday on the subject in a lucid manner, and gave a warning to the concoctors of gift enterprises.

In the meantime we observe that this subject of lotteries and gambling is, in various ways, attracting the attention of Courts and Legislatures in different parts of the country. For instance, the Legislature of Alabama has just taken action upon a scheme precisely analogous to those now authorized by Justice LEDWITH in this State. That body passed some time ago "an act to incorporate the Tuscaloosa Scientific and Art Association, for encouraging science and art, and aiding the University of the State in replacing its library and establishing a Scientific Museum," but it soon turned out that under this beautiful title was concealed a scheme for a full-blown lottery, (new style.) When this was discovered, the Legislature by an overwhelming majority, immediately repealed the act, the spokesman of the occasion expressing "much chagrin that, under the guise of aid to a noble and deserving institution, countenance should be given to a policy which he and they feel to be wrong in principle and injurious to public morals." We notice in this connection that there is a case now before the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri as to what constitutes games of "chance," such as are prohibited by the laws of Missouri. It appears that a person has been indicted for playing the game of "pool," well known to billiard players, and the question calling for decision, upon a writ of error, is whether the game is one of "chance" or of "science," the counsel for the indicted party maintaining that it is the latter. We observe further that the game of "keno," which brought nearly a hundred people to grief and the station-house in this City on Saturday night last, is causing trouble in Petersburgh—the place where GRANT played *keno* with LEE two years ago. An individual procured from the City Council, at an expense of $250, a license to keep a keno table, but the Mayor closed him up, and the aggrieved party now seeks redress. We furthermore notice that the Crosby lottery business is not entirely closed up. A citizen of Chicago, who pronounces the whole affair a swindle, and insists that money was obtained from him under false pretences, has sued CROSBY *et al.* on charges of this character; and if the prosecution is carried through it will be of some interest. "It will, at least," says a Chicago paper, "develop the manner and *modus operandi* of the Lee-Crosby transfer, about which so many people are inquisitive." There is still another case which, if report be true, is likely to come before the Courts—a "prize" case in which, as is alleged, the *diamonds* given as prizes were made of "paste bodies with veneered tops." Doubtless, in some one of these cases, we shall have a decision involving principles that will be applicable to not a few others. The question of these new-fangled lotteries is one which, in this State at least, the Legislature, as well as the Courts, might at this time profitably give some attention to.

The "Crown" of the Political Edifice of France.

What the cable, some weeks ago, only outlined as the French Reform scheme, the European mail, received yesterday, brought us in full.

On Sunday, the 20th of January last, all Paris, on waking up, was surprised that, by the mere spontaneous will of the Emperor, they had made a great stride forward on the road to "Liberty, consolidated by authority on a firm and durable basis." This surprise was vouchsafed to them in the *Moniteur* of that day, and was contained in three separate documents: One a letter from the Emperor to his Minister of State; another a decree; and the third an explanatory article in the official journal. All three of these documents the reader will find in the proper columns of to-day's TIMES. As we gather from the Paris journals of the two days following this first announcement, opinions differed widely as to the nature of these reforms, and especially in regard to what they are claimed by the official Press to be—the "Crown of the Political Edifice of France under the Second Empire." However Frenchmen may view it, we must admit that this is one of those few isolated cases where an Imperial ruler, in the full enjoyment of his absolute powers, makes concessions to the people and to public opinion, without their being extorted from him by any pressure. Though these concessions are still far behind what a true, liberty-loving people might and ought to desire, they still prepare such an enlargement of popular rights as has seldom been voluntarily granted by an absolute Sovereign. We have another reason still that recommends these measures. They give us somewhat of a clearer insight into the character of the man now on the throne of France. The trait which they disclose is that of consistency of an almost unbending adherence to preconceived opinions. In his *Idées Napoleoniennes*, he referred to the United States and to Russia, as each possessing one of the two perfect systems of Government, the one a representative democracy, the other a system of absolute authority in the Monarch. Yet, on account of the peculiar character of the French people and in consideration of their "mission" on the continent and in the world, neither of these systems is, in his estimation, applicable. They require a blending of liberty with power, of democracy with monocracy. In the preface as well as throughout the two volumes of his *Life of Julius Cæsar*, hints and intimations to the same purport are thrown out. Whatever of difficulties a political philosopher might find in reconciling these two almost irreconcilable systems of government, we ought to be just enough not to condemn the efforts of this remarkable man to attempt at least to introduce his theory gradually into practice. That, as a late dispatch through the cable notified us, the French people should be "disgusted" with their Emperor's measures of reform, we do not believe to be true to so sweeping an extent. That among the more advanced Liberals they will not have met with entire satisfaction; that the Orleanists will try their best skill to explain away its liberal tendencies, all this we admit. But for a full understanding of the effect upon the *Corps Legislatif*, as well as upon the Press and the people, of these intended reforms, we must still await their practical introduction into the political life of the State.

THE NEW-YORK FERRY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Those who have complaints to make of the management and accommodations of the New-York Ferries, should bear in mind that the Legislative Investigating Committee will meet on Friday and Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Astor House in this City. It would perhaps have been better if the Committee visited the ferries at their most crowded seasons, and perhaps this will be done. But whether or no, the opportunity is offered of putting the complaints into practical shape by volunteering evidence. It should further be noted that if this evidence is not volunteered, the Companies may do as they please indefinitely, without any special right of individuals to interfere.

TO BROOKLYN HOUSEHOLDERS.—We are informed of several cases in which Brooklyn tenants have been notified that property-owners will be taxed to build the proposed bridge to New-York, and that rents must be raised somewhat. Wonderful to relate the lie has been believed by the less intelligent of these tenants. In their behalf we inform the less intelligent that if ever the bridge is built it will be by private enterprise; that the bill to provide for the building says that it need not be commenced for five years; and that this pretext for raising rents is simply so much imposition.

AN OLD FEUDAL PRIVILEGE WIPED OUT.—The Ocean Telegraph reports that the Prince of Thurn and Taxis has sold out his postal privileges to Prussia for the round sum of three million thalers. One of the early ancestors of this family, a long way back in the Christian era, established the first postal service in Germany, in the Tyrol, and step by step their privilege of carrying the mails was enlarged as to the extent of territory as well as in other respects, by subsequent Europeans, until their nets of post-roads traversed all the German States, with the City of Frankfort for its administrative centre. Latterly, by special convention, Prussia, we believe, freed itself from this feudal privilege of the Prince, and now, after the constitution of the North German Confederacy, the entire postal service of that region passes into the hands of the leading northern Power. We presume that the present arrangement will not affect the Prince's postal privileges in Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

WASHINGTON.

The Southern Plan for Reconstruction—Congress Stands by the Constitutional Amendment—Gen. Sheridan in the House—Enthusiastic Reception—The President's State Dinner—Contraction of the Currency—Greenbacks Not to be Withdrawn—Reduction of Taxation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Southern Governors and other representative men of the South who are here, and who prepared the plan of reconstruction sent in these dispatches last night, and who had been in conference with Republican members of the House, it appears were under the impression that their proposed plan would be acceptable to Congress. In this they are much mistaken, for there is no considerable number of members who are willing to accept any modification of the Constitutional Amendment adopted by Congress. The proposition of the Southern men has, however, had a mollifying effect upon the temper of Republican members, in so far as the people of the South have thus demonstrated their willingness to give suffrage to the freedmen, and accept all the terms of the Amendment save the third section. Beyond this the plan of the Southern Governors amounts to nothing. The friends of the measure, nevertheless, will submit it to the Reconstruction Committee, which meets to-morrow. All hopes of the adoption by that Committee of the measure which we suggested last week are at an end, and there is no encouragement to believe that the members can agree upon a report to be submitted to the House to-morrow. The Southern Republicans here, as was to be expected, are violent in their opposition to the plan. In addition to what was telegraphed last night on this subject, I may add that the proposition has been sent to all of the Governors of Southern States, accompanied by a letter signed by Gov. ORR, Gov. SHARKEY, Gov. PARSONS, Gov. WORTH, and others, which, while it recommends the adoption of the proposition, is decidedly noncommital and very brief. In about ten lines of newspaper print they say, in effect, that the acceptance of the proposition would virtually effect a compromise between the President and Congress, which they consider desirable. It is known that the President has telegraphed to the Legislatures of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, which are now in session, and to prominent men in other Southern States, urging them to adopt this proposition. These telegrams he has sent with the understanding that they shall be used as coming from him, not in his official capacity, but as a private citizen. It is expected that North Carolina will act first in the premises, and several men of prominence from Georgia and other Southern States, to whom the propositions have been submitted, have very promptly refused to render any opinion regarding the matter until after they hear from the action of that body. So far as heard from, the Southern Press are against the proposition as they understand it now; but as they have not been able to get hold of it in its full details, they may change their minds. It will be telegraphed all through the South to-night.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERIDAN IN THE HOUSE.

The chief incident in Congress to-day was the appearance of Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN on the floor of the House. As he entered, accompanied by Gen. GRANT, the greatest curiosity was exhibited by the members to see him, and he was immediately surrounded by a large number who eagerly pressed forward to an introduction. The seats of more than half of the Republican members were vacated, and quite a number from the opposite side thronged about him. Finally, Gen. SCHENCK proposed a recess for the purpose of a formal presentation, which was agreed to, and Speaker COLFAX conducted the hero to his chair, where, in a few appropriate words, alluding to him as the bravest of the brave and the truest of the true, he formally presented him to the House. The clapping of hands, both on the floor and in the galleries, was almost deafening and hardly suspended while the General replied: "Gentlemen, I am much obliged for this flattering and unexpected reception." Descending from the chair, Speaker COLFAX formally introduced the different members to him, as they passed before him in solid column. Radicals, Republicans, Conservatives, Democrats, Copperheads and all, with the exception of a few of the latter, offered themselves for the distinguished honor of a presentation. The recess having expired, the House was called to order again and the two great Generals took seats on the Republican side of the House, sandwiched in between THAD. STEVENS and Gen. SCHENCK. A number of Senators and other distinguished persons who happened to be on the floor were then introduced to them. A more enthusiastic and unanimously heartfelt compliment has never before been paid to any visitor by the House, and "Little Phil." will have reason to long remember the earnest congratulations bestowed on him to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE DINNER.

The State dinner at the Executive mansion this evening was a very agreeable affair. It was designed especially for Representatives, who have been invited in alphabetical order. The dining-room will seat but thirty-six guests. Beside the President's family, there were present Secretary Seward, Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian Navy, Gov. Parsons, and the following members of Congress: Allison, Alley and wife, Ames and wife, Ancona, Baldwin, Banks and wife, Barker, Bergen, Bidwell, Boyer and wife, Buckland and daughter, Clarke of Ohio and wife, and Darling. Several Representatives who had accepted the invitation were absent, owing to business engagements.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The Senate Finance Committee gave favorable consideration to-day to the loan-certificate proposition, and will probably report it this week with certain amendments intended to guard against any tendencies to inflation. The opinion is fast gaining ground among those favorable to contraction that unless some measure like this is conceded, a bill to replace the compound interest notes with greenbacks will be forced through Congress; consequently quite a number of the friends of contraction favor this measure.

GREENBACKS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The Ways and Means Committee will soon report a bill suspending the contraction of greenbacks for one year, in accordance with the instructions of the House yesterday, but they will undoubtedly present a measure of their own at the same time, the adoption of which they will urge in the place of the one they will report in obedience to the mandate of the House. The friends of contraction hope to save the present statute on that subject by some measure which shall provide against the results feared by the sudden withdrawal of the compound interest notes at maturity. This may after all be the compromise of the conflicting news upon this important subject.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The subject of internal taxation still engrosses almost the entire sessions of the Ways and Means Committee. To-day the entire Committee listened, with much attention, to an elaborate argument of nearly an hour from Commissioner WELLS, on the general subject of the reduction of taxation. He urged especially the reduction of the tax on whisky to 75 cents or $1, a sum which, in his opinion, would enable the Government to collect a larger revenue from that article at a less expense than is now the case. Mr. WELLS further argued against the system of making special reductions on particular objects, and in favor of distributing the proposed reduction over the entire tax list. He showed that the reduction of fifty or sixty millions by the act of July last did not afford sufficient relief to the country generally to compensate the Treasury for the loss of the revenue, and that the only way to relieve the country was by refusing the demands of special interests and making a general per centage reduction on all objects of taxation. He argued also that the differential character of the Income Tax was wrong in principle and unconstitutional, and should be changed so as to apply the same rate to all incomes. Notwithstanding the fact that the force of Mr. WELLS' arguments is admitted on all hands, it is doubtful whether conflicting interests will permit the adoption of all his suggestions.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt Bill, after a week's elaborate debate in the Senate, was brought to a vote this afternoon, and defeated by ayes 21, noes 21—a tie vote. Before the vote was announced, however, Senator HARRIS changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration to-morrow, when it is believed the bill will finally pass, as several of its friends were absent when the vote was taken this afternoon. This is the second or third narrow escape this bill has had, and should it pass to-morrow it must go back to the House for concurrence in the Senate's amendments.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF BILL.

It is not true, as has been stated in some newspapers, that the President stated to a Senator that he would veto the Tariff Bill if passed. Mr. JOHNSON has made no such statement to anybody.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House to-day concurred in the action of the Committee of the Whole, of yesterday, in striking out the enacting clause of the Fortification Bill, so that unless a new bill is introduced, which is not likely, there will be no money spent on fortifications during the coming financial year.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of Congress held their adjourned caucus last night at the Judiciary Committee room of the House. No action was taken beyond a very general expression of opinion against any proposition to hold a National Convention before the usual time.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the Southern Republicans in this city last night a proposition was made to make the New-York *Tribune* the authorized organ of the association for the publication of its proceedings. It was not successful, however, because it was suggested that that paper does not, in its policy, accord with the desire of the loyalists of the South; but, on the contrary, is diametrically opposed to it. The proposition of general amnesty and universal loyal and disloyal suffrage is denounced by the Southern Republicans as bitterly as the policy of the Administration, and Mr. GREELEY receives as much condemnation from them as Mr. JOHNSON.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

The bill to create the office of Congressional Printer, which passed the House on Monday, and which made that officer elective by the House, will be amended in the Senate so as to make the officer elective by the Senate, as that is a perpetual body, and the office will therefore never expire. Its tenure will probably be the same as that of the office of Secretary of the Senate.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN has been heard from to-day. He will attend a wedding of a relative of his family in New-York on Thursday, and leave for Washington on Friday night.

Breaking up of the Ice in the Potomac—Bridges Carried Away and Shipping Injured—Contracts for Indian Goods—Trial of Sandford Conover, the Assassination Witness, for Perjury—The Bills which Have Become Laws Without the President's Signature—National Bank Taxes—The Texas Debt—Military Matters—Navy Bulletin.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

Much damage is reported in Georgetown by the breaking up of the ice, which was from twelve to fourteen inches thick. The wharves were overflowed, and the ice, pressing against and under them, lifted them from their foundations. For miles the Potomac River presents the appearance of one immense plowed field, with here and there high banks of ice, that seem to have caught upon rocks and increased in height, until the receding water left the icebergs standing above the rough surface. A number of fishermen's boats are buried and probably crushed under the ice at various points. The mast of a pleasure-boat protrudes above the ice at the Aqueduct, and a small sloop was lifted from the river and laid upon the wharf. Both the Long Bridge and the newly-constructed railroad bridge, uniting Washington with the Virginia shore, were very seriously damaged, large sections having been swept away by the accumulations of ice and drift-wood. The pack carried away three schooners from the neighborhood of the Long Bridge, one of which is badly damaged, but all were subsequently secured. A longboat was also cut through and sunk. The ice is packed in some cases five or six feet high along the west bank of the Washington channel, and the current is running over the flats at a fearful rate, carrying down timbers of the bridge, &c. At the steamboat wharves the pressure of the ice-pack was so sharp that fears were entertained that the boats would be swept out in the jam, and crushed or seriously damaged therein. Steam was accordingly got up upon them, and efforts are being made to work them round to a sheltered position lower down. The body of the ice and timber is blocked up at Eleventh-street wharf. The water came into the City canal with a rush, and suddenly raised over the banks, filling the cellars on the south side of the avenue, carrying away lumber from the canal banks and doing considerable damage. A dispatch from Harper's Ferry, received at the office of the Collector of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, announces that the water there is subsiding. No harm done at the bridges. All safe.

CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day made a report on the matter of awarding contracts for goods, wares and merchandise by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The preamble of the resolution under which the Committee have acted, recites that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs did, on Dec. 18, 1866, award the contracts for supplying goods, wares and merchandise on a bid made higher and on samples inferior to those offered by other parties, and the resolution directs the Committee on Indian Affairs to examine into the acts of said Commissioner, and report the result of their investigations to the House. After a most patient and laborious investigation, embracing a personal inspection of the various samples on which bids were made, and the examination of numerous witnesses, the Committee submit the evidence in the case and the conclusions at which they have arrived. They say in conclusion that the difficulties, misunderstanding and mistakes which grew out of these awards were mainly due to the policy adopted by the Commissioner of requiring each bidder to furnish his own samples, instead of furnishing standard samples at the Indian-office, and requiring all the bidders to conform to those standards. No improper motive is attributed to him in this regard, but it is clear that the policy of allowing each one to furnish his own samples has led to confusion and dissatisfaction, and may be used for fraudulent purposes.

Your Committee respectfully submit the result of their investigations:

First—That the charge in the preamble is not sustained by the evidence.

Second—That there is no evidence which warrants the Committee in finding the Commissioner of Indian Affairs guilty of corruption or favoritism in the matter of said awards. They therefore respectfully submit the accompanying resolution, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That so much of the resolution of this House, passed on the 19th of December last, as directs the Secretary of the Interior to suspend contracts based upon certain awards, made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 18th day of December, 1866, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The minority of the Committee, Messrs. HART, CLARKE, VAN HORN of Missouri, and HENDERSON, state their understanding of the facts, and, in conclusion, say: "Although there is some question as to the right of this House separately to dictate to any officer of the Executive Department of the Government, yet the undersigned feel compelled to present what, in their opinion, should be the expression of the sense of the House relative to this whole business the following resolutions:"

Resolved, That all contracts for goods to be furnished to any of the Executive Departments, or for the use of the Government, should be awarded upon sealed bids upon standard samples on file in such Department as may require them.

Resolved, That the awards for the supply of Indian goods under the administration of Commissioner BOGY, of 1866, for bids for the same are justly and fairly due, for the first class, to G. O. EVANS, of Philadelphia, and for the second and third, to STELLANER & BROTHER, of New-York, and that all other bids made or attempted to be made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior, should be set aside and rejected as unfair and unjust to other bidders and to the Indians for whose benefit the expenditure for the purchase of the goods is to be made.

Resolved, That the purchase of the goods for the Indians by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs through his relatives at exorbitant prices, and without any written requisition for the same as required by law, is deserving of and hereby receives the censure of this House.

TRIAL OF SANFORD CONOVER FOR PERJURY.

In the Criminal Court to-day the case of SANFORD CONOVER, *alias* Charles A. Dunham, charged with perjury, was called up. The indictment, which covers over thirty pages of legal cap paper, closely written, charges CONOVER with false swearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in testifying that the testimony given before that Committee by HOAN and SNEVIL was untrue. HOAN and SNEVIL had previously made affidavit before Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, tending to implicate JEFF. DAVIS and others in the conspiracy to assassinate President LINCOLN, and before the Committee they acknowledged that these affidavits were false and were fabricated by CONOVER.

CONOVER was called before the Committee and testified that the testimony given by them was untrue. The prisoner having been arraigned pleaded not guilty.

Assistant United States Attorney WILSON tendered in evidence a certified copy of the resolution under which the Committee on the Judiciary is alleged to have acted.

Mr. GOZLING, for the prisoner, said that when arguin the demurrer, he had raised the question that the House of Representatives had no right to refer the inquiry as to the complicity of JEFF. DAVIS in the conspiracy to any of its Committees, or to make the inquiry itself, and he would for the same rule object to its introduction.

The Court decided to admit the paper, and it was read—the defence objecting.

NATIONAL BANK TAXES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House of Representatives, replying to a resolution of that body, says the taxes and duties paid by National Banking Associations to the United States consists of internal revenue taxes levied by the internal revenue laws, and collected under the supervision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the semi-annual duty levied by the 41st section of the National Currency Act of 1864, collected by the Treasurer of the United States. A communication from the Treasurer dated Jan. 27, shows the total amount paid by the National Banking Associations as semi-annual duty accruing prior to July 1, 1866, to be $7,265,580 40. A communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the total amount paid by National Banking Associations as internal revenue taxes to July 31, 1866, inclusive, to be $6,424,084 46, making the total amount as ascertained receipts by the United States from such associations on all accounts to be $13,689,664 86. An indirect revenue is derived by the United States from the use of Internal Revenue stamps in the daily business transactions of the National Banking Associations. From the fact that such associations constitute a majority of the banks in the country, and that therefore the largest portion of the banking business of the United States is transacted by them, it will readily be perceived, the Secretary says, that this revenue is important in amount. This amount, however, cannot be practically ascertained, as their supplies of such stamps are drawn from the general stock in the country after issue from the Treasury Department.

The Treasurer states that the duty for the six months preceding Jan. 18, 1867, being in process of collection, the amount thereof cannot now be stated.

THE TEXAS DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury also communicates to the House, in reply to a resolution as to what amount of the debt due by the United States to the State of Texas, previous to the rebellion yet remains unpaid, that the sum of $371,000 of the principal of the Texan indemnity bonds remain unpaid, with an unknown amount of interest coupons. Of these bonds 51 are in the Department where they were deposited by an agent of the late Provisional Governor of the State. None of the remaining 310 are believed to be in the possession of the State authorities or under their control. By the act of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1855, an appropriation was made for payment to such creditors of the State of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Sept. 9, 1850. Of this appropriation there remains unexpended the sum of $111,896. The Treasury Department has no information as to what money or stores were taken by the State of Texas from the Confederate authorities on the breaking up of the Confederacy, and no such money or property has been accounted for by the State with the Department. An agent of the Treasury Department seized from an agent of the State and shipped to New-York on account of the United States 105 bales of Confederate cotton, which is the only property realized by the Department from the source mentioned in the resolution.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Southern gentlemen now here, connected with the newly-developed scheme for the pacification of that section, regret the premature publication, North and South, of two different statements; but there is no doubt both contain substantially truthful points. They further say that this project originated with Southern gentlemen, without formal consultation with either of the political parties, and that it will meet the demands of those most directly interested.

REPORTS OF INDIAN MASSACRE DENIED.

Official dispatches have been received at the War Department, stating that there is no truth in the report that fifty men have been killed by the Cheyenne Indians beyond Fort Wallace.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND-OFFICE.

The Commissioner-General of the Land-office has transmitted to the Governor of Iowa five patents for swamp indemnity lands, located with special certificates Nos. 18, 51, 52, 54 and 57, embracing in the aggregate 7,656 acres. The Commissioner will, in a few days, transmit to the Local Land-office at Oregon City, for delivery to parties entitled to them, ninety-four patents, being all settled claims. He has also received from the Secretary of the Interior a letter from the War Department, showing that the military reservation known as Fort Cascades, on the Columbia River, Washington Territory, has been abandoned as a military reservation; the land being claimed under the Donation Act. The Commissioner, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, is [illegible] to the Land Officers at Springfield, Mo., to withdraw the lands along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad route, from Springfield, Mo., to the western boundary of the State, as contemplated by the act approved July 27, 1866.

GOV. CUMMINGS, OF COLORADO.

A statement has been very generally published in relation to a fracas which occurred in the hall of Willard's Hotel a short time ago, between a Mr. CUMMINGS and another party. The article was in such language as to make the impression that Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, was involved in the difficulty. This is a mistake; it was an entirely different person. Gov. CUMMINGS was not in Washington at that time.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary of State to-day answered the resolution of the Senate, asking the name of the person who communicated the information to him concerning Mr. MOTLEY. The Secretary replies by inclosing the letter of his informant, who is GEO. W. MCCRACKEN, of New-York, and writes under date of Paris, Oct. 23, 1866. The document has not yet been laid before the Senate.

GEN. SHERIDAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Major-Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN was at the White House to-day, and had an interview with the President.

STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The fifth State dinner of the President took place this evening at the Executive Mansion. Cards of invitation were issued to a number of members of Congress and their ladies.

FUNDING OF THE COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day adopted the bill proposed by the leading bankers of the country, with the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury, for funding the compound interest notes.

THE BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, purchased and paid for a lot three hundred feet square on the corner of Fifth and Mission streets, San Francisco, as a site for the United States Branch Mint. The amount paid for the property was $100,000, gold. The site was selected last Fall by Gen. J. F. MILLER, and subsequently approved by the California delegation. The plans for the proposed building are already drawn and approved. Its extreme length is 220 feet, its breadth 166 feet, and it is to cost $600,000. The work is to commence as soon as the California Legislature cedes jurisdiction.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. S. WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has just completed an elegant and comprehensive map of the United States, showing the exact locality of the various mines and mineral products of the country, together with the offices of the Surveyors and Registers of the Land Office.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

An effort is now being made by the Commissioner of Pensions to have Congress pass an act authorizing him to increase the clerical force of the Pension Office. The number of clerks now employed are unable to keep the work up, and the cases gain on them rapidly.

THE BILLS WHICH HAVE BECOME LAWS WITHOUT THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE.

As much comment has been occasioned by two important bills becoming laws without the signature of the President, the following communication from the Secretary of State, which has been laid before the House, may prove of interest in that connection:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1867.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive an authenticated copy of a preamble and resolution passed by the House of Representatives on yesterday, in which I am directed to inform the House whether certain laws, to wit: one "A bill to repeal section thirteen of an act to suppress the insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862;" and another bill "to regulate the elective franchise in the territory of the United States," which bills are reported by the Committee on Enrolled Bills to have been presented to the President of the United States, respectively, on the 9th and 12th ultimo, have been filed in my (this) department. I reply, I have respectfully to state that the two laws referred to in the resolution were this day filed in this department, together with an accompanying note from Col. WILLIAM G. MOORE, which note is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1867.

SIR: I am directed by the President to transmit to you an act to repeal section 13 of an act to suppress insurrection, to prevent treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 7, 1862, and an act "To regulate the elective franchise in the Territories of the United States." These bills were presented to the President for his approval, and have not been returned by him to the House in which they originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, having, therefore, become law, they are transmitted to you for such further proceedings as the laws of the United States require.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM G. MOORE, U. S. Army.
To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

To Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A NEW LIGHTHOUSE.

The Lighthoufe Board have received official intelligence that the Minister of Public Works of France has given notice that from the 1st day of January, 1867, a light would be exhibited on Cape Couronne, the eastern point of the Gulf of Dofose, south coast of France. The light is a revolving red light. Also, that from the 1st day of January, 1867, two harbor lights would be exhibited in the harbor of Villafranca, south coast of France. Also, that from the 1st day of January, 1867, a harbor light would be exhibited from the extremity of the east mole of Port St. Jeawin, the Gulf of St. Ospisio, on the south coast of France, and also that from the same, a harbor light would be exhibited at Cali Corcica.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The State Department has received the following letter from our Consul at Bordeaux, dated Jan. 12:

"The *William L. Burrough*, an American schooner of about 513 tons, belonging to New-York, and owned by J. DUNCAN and others residing in said State, was obliged to return in distress this morning to Bordeaux, from which port she sailed on the 3d of the current month, bound to New-Orleans with a varied cargo of wines, fruits, &c. She is considerably damaged, with the loss of sails, &c., and will undergo repairs. She encountered heavy gales within the Bay of Biscay, and narrowly escaped total loss. The first mate was washed overboard and drowned during the storm. He was a native and a subject of Poland. The Captain was obliged to throw overboard a portion of the cargo to lighten the vessel and stay the leak, which had greatly increased. The brig *Roslyn*, also an American vessel, which cleared from this port for New-Orleans on the 5th of this month, was also forced back into the roadstead by the stress of weather, but sustained, I believe, no damage."

The State Department has also received the following letter from our Consul at Bermuda, dated Jan. 29:

"I have to report the abandonment, on the 19th instant, about 270 miles northwest of these Islands, of the brig *Edwin H. Filer*, of Philadelphia, J. L. SEARS, master, from Swan Island for Wood's Hole, said ship being then in a leaking condition. The passengers and crew, twenty-two in all, were rescued by the British brig *Victoria*, of Yarmouth, J. G. SMITH, master, which bore up for these Islands and landed them on the 26th instant. They all speak in high terms of the kindness extended to them by Capt. SMITH, who divided the last biscuit he had with them. A purse of £80 has been presented to Capt. SEARS by the residents here and the shipmasters in port. The crew, eleven in number, have been provided for by me, and will be sent to-day in the steamer *Worcester*, of Baltimore, to Baltimore."

MILITARY MATTERS.

By circular dated the 1st inst., the following distribution of the force in the Department of Washington is announced:

Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Commanding, headquarters Washington, D. C. Staff of Officers—Brevet Col. J. H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, Assistant and Inspector and Commissary of Musters; Brig.-Gen. M. J. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Col. L. A. Edwards, Medical Director; Second Lieut. L. V. Caseiare, Eleventh Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Garrison of Washington.—Twelfth United States Infantry, Forty-fourth United States Infantry, Companies C and G Fifth Cavalry. Commanding officers Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. H. Emery, Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Wallace, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Carlisle Boyd, Forty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Col. N. B. Sweitzer, Fifth Cavalry.

Fort McHenry, Md.—Company I Fourth United States Artillery. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. H. Brooks Commanding.

Fort Washington, Md.—Companies A and D Fourth United States Artillery. Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. Follett Commanding.

Fort Whipple, Va.—Companies C and E Fourth United States Artillery. Maj. Jas. Stewart Commanding.

Battery Rodgers, Va.—Company F Fourth United States Artillery. Brevet Col. C. L. Best Commanding.

Fort Foote, Md.—Company F Fourth United States Artillery. Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. P. Miller Commanding.

Camp Distribution, Va.—Fourth Regiment United States Infantry. Col. Nelson A. Mills Commanding.

Capt. John C. Crane, Assistant-Quartermaster United States Volunteers, has been mustered out of service by order of the Secretary of War, to take effect Jan. 21.

Brevet Major A. M. Crawford, Second Lieutenant Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserves, has been honorably discharged the service.

First Lieut. E. S. Ewing, Thirty-fourth Infantry, is ordered to report for duty to Gen. Howard.

Second Lieut. Andrew R. Bayne, Forty-second Infantry, has permission to delay joining his regiment at Hart's Island, New-York, for 15 days.

The following officers have permission to delay joining their regiments for 30 days: First Lieut. Robert Gray, Eighteenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Fred. W. Smith and First Lieut. J. C. Legrass, Ninth Cavalry.

NAVY BULLETINS.

The following officers have been ordered to the U. S. steamer *Tacony*: Lieutenant-Commander, Nathaniel Green; Acting Master, John McGowan, Jr.; Acting Ensigns, E. G. Blanchard and Walter N. Smith; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, Henry Shaw; Midshipmen—Robert N. Griffin, John C. Rich, John M. Taft, Wm. T. Burwell, W. W. Reisinger, H. C. Wisner and Passed Assistant-Paymaster F. W. Fairfield, First-Assistant-Engineer Wilkins Cragg and Acting-Assistant-Surgeon C. W. Knight, have been assigned to the *Yantic*. Acting-Master James H. Stinson, has been ordered to the *Sabine*. Commander John J. Cornwell has been detached from the *Miantonomoh* and ordered to return home. Commander Francis A. Roe, detached from the command of the *Madawaska* and ordered to command the *Tacony*. Paymaster William G. Marcy, detached from the *Madawaska* and ordered to settle accounts.

The following officers have been detached from the *Madawaska* and ordered to the *Yantic*: Acting Masters, Wm. G. Breck, James Birtwistle; Acting Ensigns, August Adler, A. P. Bushford, Chas. G. Roiser; Mates, W. S. Baldwin, Geo. E. Plander, Edward Culbert, and N. B. Walker. The following have been detached from the *Madawaska* and placed on waiting orders: Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Hickley, First Assistant Engineer, John A. Hunt; Second Assistant Engineers, Nelson Ross, James M. Clark, Chas. H. Greenleaf, John Forman, E. Magee, Henry Snider; Third Assistant Engineer, Robert Crawford; Boatswain, Isaac T. Choate; First Assistant Engineer, G. W. Hunt, detached from the *Madawaska* and granted leave of absence. First Assistant-Engineer G. W. Melvine has been detached from special duty at Boston and ordered to the *Tacony*. Second Assistant-Engineer J. A. Cushman has been detached from special duty at Boston in connection with the *Franklin* and placed on waiting orders. Acting-Mate Geo. D. Mewcombe has been detached from the *Sabine* and ordered to the *Tacony*. Acting Second Assistant-Engineer T. D. Crosby has been detached from the *Pilgrim* and ordered to the *Tacony*. Second Assistant-Engineers W. A. Duppe and W. J. Reid, of the *Madawaska*, have resigned.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court the following cases came up for trial:

No. 98—The United States, appellants, *vs.* The Steamship *Sir William Peel* and cargo, and No. 250—The Steamship *Sir William Peel* and cargo *vs.* The United States—Prize. Still on argument and will probably be concluded to-morrow.

Nos. 99 and 251—Cross appeals in prize follow.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the Court of Claims the following cases obtained a hearing:

Gilmore *vs.* The United States and Crocker *vs.* The United States.—Argued on demurrer.

Pock *vs.* The United States.—Argued on demurrer.

The following new rule was amended: In all cases the petition of the claimant shall be signed, or the affidavit thereto shall be made by the agent or attorney of the claimant. There shall be filed with the petition a regular warrant of attorney duly executed by the claimant or claimants to the party so acting on his or their behalf, and on failure to file such warrant of attorney the petition will be dismissed.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Petitions for increase of pay of army officers; for equal civil and political rights in North Carolina; for an increased tariff, &c., were presented and appropriately referred.

PROTECTION TO TRADERS ON THE PLAINS.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the Senate if Gen. SHERMAN has issued any orders for the protection of trains crossing the plains; and if so, what was their nature. It was adopted.

THE NAVY-YARD AT CHARLESTOWN.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the management of the Navy-yard at Charlestown, and especially whether any ship has been sent to sea recently with rotten timbers, endangering her safety.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. KIRKWOOD offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary for the relief of discharged soldiers who have lost their papers, &c., and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

PAYMENT OF WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill providing that the act of Congress for the payment of war claims shall not be construed to provide for the payment of such claims in the rebel States. An exception was made in favor of loyal citizens of Tennessee.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the exception ought to be extended so as to include the loyal people of Louisiana whose property was taken for the use of the army.

An amendment was agreed to including West Virginia within the exception.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to except all States and districts which in December, 1862, were under the control of the United States military authorities, and remained so during the war.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the amendment as calculated to open the treasury to a class of claims which it would not be easy to adjudicate at the present time.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that the bill was a violation of every promise made by the Federal Government to the Union people of the South.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought the wisest policy would be to establish some principle upon which Southern war claims could be paid, and to pay them now rather than postpone them by legislation to a period when the Government would be less able to pay them.

Mr. WILSON said he had prepared a measure which he intended to introduce for the establishment of a Commission in each of the rebel States, to investigate the claims of that State. The pending measure was only to prevent the payment of money out of the Treasury until the claims were properly sifted—the deserving from the undeserving.

The amendment of Mr. JOHNSON was disagreed to, and the bill was passed and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

RANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill defining the rank of Admiral and staff officers in the navy, and crediting volunteer officers of the naval and marine service who may be transferred to the regular service with the sea service performed by them as volunteer officers.

PENSIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with verbal amendments, the bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1868. The bill appropriates $33,280,000.

SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to enable States to select swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, omitted to be selected under the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURE.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill authorizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States to remit or mitigate forfeitures, fines, or disabilities in certain cases, which provides that when any person shall incur any penalty, forfeiture or disability, or shall have been interested in any vessel, goods or merchandise, which shall be subject to seizure by force of law for levying duties or taxes, or any act concerning the registering or licensing of vessels engaged in the coasting trade or fisheries, shall have been sued or indicted in the name of the United States, the District or Circuit Court of the United States trying such case and rendering judgment in the same, or in which the case may be pending, shall have power and discretion on the facts before the Court to mitigate or remit such fine or forfeit, if, in the opinion of the Court the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or intended fraud on the part of the defendant, and also to direct the discontinuance of such suit upon such terms as said Court may deem just.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

GOVERNMENT SALES OF COTTON.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report for the information of Congress, what amount of money has been received from sales of cotton or other property turned over to the Treasury Department under the several laws of Congress, and what disposition has been made of the same; whether any of the money has been paid or refunded to claimants, and if so the names of such claimants, the amounts severally paid, and under what authority of law, and upon what evidence such payments have been made.

POSTAL AND MILITARY ROADS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to authorize and provide for the construction of a military and postal road from Galveston, Texas, to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, with a branch to Little Rock, Ark. The bill grants the right of way over public lands, and requires the Government to issue to the Company $400,000 in United States bonds for the every twenty miles of the said road laid with a double track when in running order, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE ONE TERM CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the One Term Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. POLAND hoped not; he hoped the Bankrupt Bill would be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. WADE said there was no prospect of reaching a vote on the Bankrupt Bill; members were still anxious to speak on it, and there was no telling where the debate would end.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped the Bankrupt Bill would not be laid aside. It was an important measure and ought to be passed.

Mr. SUMNER said the Constitutional Amendment did not need the signature of the President, and might therefore be acted on up to the last days. With a legislative bill it was different. Senators would see the reason for passing important bills at the earliest possible day.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. WADE withdrew his motion and the Bankrupt Bill came up.

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. HOWARD to strike out the thirty-seventh section, which applies the provisions of this act to all corporations and joint stock companies, and contains a proviso that whenever any such corporation or joint stock company shall become bankrupt, such decree in bankruptcy shall work a forfeiture of all the franchises of such corporations, and the affairs of such corporations shall be wound up in the manner provided in this act in respect to natural persons.

Mr. POLAND moved to amend this section proposed to be stricken out by inserting the words "monied and business" before the word Corporation, and by striking out of the proviso the words "such decrees of bankruptcy shall work a forfeiture of all the franchises of said Corporation, and the affairs of such Corporation shall be wound up," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "its property and assets shall be distributed among the creditors of such Corporation." The amendment was agreed to.

The question was then on striking out the section as amended, which was disagreed to.

Mr. FOGG offered an amendment to strike out the following from the thirteenth section: "Provided that when the number of creditors present amount to five and less than ten, the votes of two at least shall be necessary for a choice; and when the number of creditors amounts to ten or more, the votes of three at least shall be necessary to a choice. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOGG offered an amendment that no discharge under this act for debts contracted before its passage, shall be made without the consent of three-fourths of the creditors who have filed and proved their claims.

Mr. FOGG spoke against the bill as a dishonest measure calculated to be of no benefit to worthy and deserving men. He wished to utter a solemn protest against it. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment by way of a proviso, that no Judge shall proceed to the consideration of a petition for voluntary bankruptcy until the petitioner shall have taken the test oath of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Fogg, Fowler, Howard, Lane, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilson—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Conness, Conway, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Yates—32.

In offering the above, Mr. SUMNER said a great many persons went into the rebellion for the sake of repudiating their debts. He wished to prevent them from reaching the benefit of that rebellion under this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON did not believe any such motives influenced secession in the South.

Mr. SUMNER subsequently modified his amendment so that in administering the oath such words as make it applicable to the holding of any office shall be omitted.

The amendment was debated by Messrs. FESSENDEN, SUMNER, POLAND and HENDERSON, and was then disagreed to, yeas 10, nays 30, as follows:

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment as a proviso that all citizens of the United States petitioning to be declared bankrupt shall file an oath of allegiance to the United States with their petition. Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by making the minimum of indebtedness for which voluntary bankruptcy may be instituted $1,000 instead of $300, as in the bill of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. FOGG moved to insert $500 instead $300, in the place alluded to. Disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 20.

The bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER asked for another vote on striking out the following:

"And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time, this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay 50 per cent. on the claims against his estate, unless the assets in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case, at or before the time of application for discharge.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend the text of the above by striking out the words "commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into effect," which was disagreed to.

The question was then on striking out the clause above quoted.

The amendment was agreed to and the clause was stricken out.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the provision requiring the Registers of Bankruptcy to be appointed upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON said that he intended to vote against the bill because of the amendment adopted this afternoon. He thought the bill a good one as it came from the House.

After further discussion by Messrs. COWAN and SUMNER, the vote on the bill was taken, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Morton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle.—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Fowler, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—22.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Anthony, Cattell, Cowan, Cresswell, Frelinghuysen, Guthrie, Nesmith, Nye, Riddle and Sprague—10.

So the bill was lost.

Mr. HARRIS originally voted in the affirmative, but changed his vote for the purpose of enabling him to enter a motion to reconsider.

The Senate then, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report on the investigation into the recent letting of contracts for Indian goods, which, with the minority report on the same subject, was ordered to be printed. The report of the Committee is to the effect that there is no evidence of fraud or corruption in the letting of those contracts, and that the House should rescind the resolution which directs the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of them. The report of the minority, Messrs. HART, CLARK, of Kansas, HENDERSON and VAN HORN, of Missouri, is that the contracts should be set aside as unjust and unfair, and that instead of the awards made by the Indian Commissioner, the contract for the first class of goods should be given to G. A. EVANS, of Philadelphia, and for the second and third classes to STILLMAN & BROTHERS, of New-York.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report the Tariff Bill as amended by the Senate so as to exhibit the rates imposed on the several articles under the tariff in force on the 1st of April, 1861, and on the 1st of January, 1865, with those proposed by House Bill No. 718, as amended by the Senate.

Mr. JENCKES objected.

GEN. SHERIDAN PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. SCHENCK rose and interrupted the proceedings by announcing the presence in the House of PHIL. SHERIDAN, whom every man wrote down as a soldier, and moving a recess of five minutes that the General might be presented to the House.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Speaker leaving the chair proceeded to that portion of the hall where Gen. SHERIDAN was standing in company with Gen. GRANT, and escorted them to the Speaker's chair amid plaudits from the members and presented Gen. SHERIDAN personally to the House in these terms:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: It affords me peculiar pleasure, by your order this day, to introduce to you Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN, of the Army of the United States. While this country will remember in the heart of hearts of all its loyal people, the achievements on fields of danger and of death of its glorious defenders, they never can forget who was brave among the bravest, true among the truest; and the recollection of whose deeds will survive so long as history exists. I present to you Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.] The Speaker then presented to Gen. SHERIDAN each of the members individually, and when this pleasant little scene ended the business of the House was resumed.

Mr. McINDOE from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a joint resolution giving to SAMUEL DOWNING, last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War, an additional pension of $500 a year from Sept. 3, 1866.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, the joint resolution was amended so as to make it read one of the last surviving soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and as so amended it was passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation Bill, which was made the special order for next Saturday.

VACANCY FILLED.

The Speaker appointed Mr. CAMPBELL to fill the vacancy in the Post-office Committee caused by the death of Mr. JOHNSON.

PAY TO WIDOWS OF DECEASED CONGRESSMEN.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the widow of Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, late member from Pennsylvania, the balance of compensation that would have been due him up to the 4th of March, 1867.

POST-OFFICE AT NASHVILLE.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL the Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the erection of a building in Nashville for the accommodation of the Federal Courts, Post-office and Custom-house.

NEW DISTRICT JAIL.

On motion of Mr. DARLING, the Committee for the District of Columbia was instructed to confer with the Secretary of the Interior as to a plan for a new jail for the District, and report a bill on the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRAZIL.

Mr. BANKS presented the correspondence of the State Department with the Government of Brazil in relation to the death of President LINCOLN, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of reports from Committees.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to pay to STEPHEN A. JONES pay and allowances, as First Lieutenant of Cavalry, for the time he actually served as Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. NELSON and Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, prior to being mustered into the United States service. It was read three times and passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the same Committee, reported back a number of memorial bills, &c., referred to it, which were laid on the table.

Also, a bill fixing the pay and allowances of the Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Engineer Battalion the same as that of the Sergeant-Major of the same battalion. It was read three times and passed.

Also, a bill to provide for the issue of certificates of service to officers and soldiers of the volunteers; the certificates to be neatly engrossed on parchment, and to set forth the date of entering the service, the rank, the date of discharge, &c., and the legal representatives to be entitled to the certificate in case of the death of the person entitled to it. It was read three times and passed.

Also, a bill donating a portion of Fort Leavenworth military reservation for the exclusive use of a public road. Read three times and passed.

Also, a bill to authorize the payment of prize money to officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps of the army, who served on board Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet in the action in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864. Read three times and passed.

Mr. KETCHUM, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution to pay Capt. JAS. KELLY, Sixteenth United States Infantry, and formerly of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, the pay and allowance of a Captain on active service, from the 24th of June, 1864, to the 31st of October, 1866. Read three times and passed.

Mr. BLAINE, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the army bill of the 28th of July, 1866, so as to place the Judge-Advocate thereby authorized to be retained in service on the same footing as other officers of the general staff, in relation to tenure of office, &c. Read three times and passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from same Committee, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to convey in fee simple lots of ground that have been heretofore granted for the use as sites for churches and other charitable and educational purposes at Harper's Ferry, West Va. Read three times and passed.

Also joint resolution directing the purchase by the Secretary of War of David's Island, in Long Island Sound, for $36,500, in accordance with the terms of the lease of SIMEON LELAND, dated April 13, 1862, and renewed March 30, 1863, by which the island was leased to, and is now occupied by the United States. After some discussion for and against the measure Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it on the table. Negatived 64 to 73. The joint resolution was then passed.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then, at 2:10, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. GARFIELD in the chair, on the President's annual message. Mr. HOOPER took the floor, and addressed the House on the financial question.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

After Mr. HOOPER's speech, the Committee took up the Indian Appropriation Bill, which appropriates to carry out the stipulations of Indian treaties, &c., a little over two and a half millions of dollars. The bill contains the provision that no moneys or annuities shall be paid to any tribe in hostilities against the Government or citizens of the United States.

On the motion of Mr. BRADFORD, of Colorado, a proviso was added to the paragraph making appropriation for the expenses of the Indian Superintendency in Colorado, that no part of it should be distributed by ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, the present Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Colorado Territory.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Indian service in that Territory was increased from $15,000 to $25,000.

Mr. KASSON stated that there was no Superintendency in which the Indians were so well managed as in Utah.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Committee rose and reported the bill.

The Speaker presented Executive documents as follows:

From the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a House resolution of the 17th of January, relative to the accounts of the State of Texas with the United States. It was laid on the table.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a House resolution of the 17th of January, relative to the amount of taxes annually paid by the National Banking Association to the United States and to the several States. It was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

From the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to the House resolution of the 29th of January, concerning the massacre of United States troops by the Indians near Fort Phil. Kearny. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FINCK, from the Post-office Committee, reported that there were was no legislation necessary to allow the members of the present Congress to exercise the franking privilege until the first Monday in December next, that being provided for under existing law.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, presented a petition of 51 leading citizens of Elmira, N. Y., in favor of the restoration of Commander AARON K. HUGHES to the active list in the navy. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. VAN AERNAM presented the petition of LEROY WALLER, ANSON GIBBS, ERASTUS DICKINSON and JABEZ BLACKMAN, soldiers of the war of 1812, praying Congress to grant adequate pensions to the surviving soldiers of that war, and to the widows of those who have died.

The House at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

The New Plan of Adjustment.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday publishes the new plan of adjustment proposed by prominent Southern men as given in yesterday's TIMES, and comments upon it as follows:

"We are not of those who would reject any and every plan of pacification, preferring to drift on without chart or compass, trusting to luck for a propitious result. There are those who cry out against all schemes of settlement, reckless of the ruin that may follow an obstinate and impracticable course. Such is not our temper; and such is not the temper or judgment of the Southern people, as is evidenced by the concessions to which they have submitted in the expectation that they would avail. We recognize the necessity of quietude to the restoration of our prosperity, and are anxious to secure it. We appreciate the danger of having all our rights in dispute, and all our liberties at consequent hazard. Those among us who counsel total inaction and increase the difficulty by words of abuse and insult, incur, we think, a very grave responsibility. These constitute one extreme. They are noisy and prominent; but the calm sense and sober instinct of our people are opposed to their proceedings.

On the other hand, there are those who, from panic or from aspiration after Federal office, hold honor as a cheap sacrifice for a so-called settlement, and are ready to eat all the dirt that may be offered. They exclaim against the dangers of revolutionism, and propose to avoid them by adopting the revolutionary dogmas. These constitute the second extreme, and we are glad to say their numbers are but few. Their weakness prompts them to adopt, for the most part, the tactics of secrecy.

The true path is between these extremes. We must scan the elements of the hostility that assail us, discover wherein lies the strength that gives it supremacy at the North, and disarm it if we may. It is a prime problem in our statesmanship to ascertain in what manner, and by what least injury, we may so change the current of public sentiment as to secure a majority, not to this party or that party, but to those of whatever name who will discontinue the cruel and unjust war on our society.

Testing the scheme above by these views, it contains some points that may be properly yielded, if there be, as there seem to be, a distrust and uneasiness at the North, which would thereby be quieted. The Northern mind is much appealed to in every election by declarations that the South has not accepted the results of the war in good faith; that she still cherishes the purpose of secession; that the Federal debt would be repudiated by our admission; that the Confederate debt would be recognized and added to the public burden. It is affirmed that very many thousands of persons are influenced by these representations, and the fears they excite. If an explicit affirmation would quiet them and restore general confidence and peace, it would be wise to make it. It would cost us nothing. It would involve no surrender of any purpose of ours. It would impose disabilities only on the North. It is there that the next attempt at separation will be made. The declarations proposed would deprive demagogues of pretexts, and the ignorant of apprehensions, that now greatly damage the conservative and peace-loving sentiment of the North. If peace depends on making them, and could be thus secured, it would be simple insanity to refuse. The language employed, however, should be inoffensive, and such as honorable men will recognize as applicable. The terms of the second section above do not embrace the Confederate debt, and would not bind our faith, as the Confederacy was neither an "insurrection" nor "rebellion."

The remaining propositions should be very carefully considered before being assented to. They embrace what we consider an unnecessary surrender of important interests; for we cannot judge the North so harshly as to suppose, without strong proof, that measures so injurious to us, and so indifferent to them, would be absolutely needed to reform the public sentiment there. We shall not enter now upon their analysis or consideration; but the Southern people will need to know a great deal more, we think, of the influences which have shaped these measures, the urgency which prompted, and the pledges which support them, before they will agree to them.

We have endeavored to treat the subject in a temperate manner. Our situation is too grave and critical for violent language or rash counsels. We think more than ever, that no time should be lost in dispatching trustworthy persons to Washington to confer with the proper parties, and advise us, instead of leaving matters to drift or fall into the hands it may be of the ignorant, the facile, the designing, or the treacherous of the sons of the South.

Meeting of the Boston Board of Trade—Burning of Oil Works.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At a meeting of the Government of the Board of Trade yesterday, resolutions were adopted deprecating any radical change in the present currency and banking laws.

A report from the majority of the Transportation Committee, indorsing Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY's proposition for the State to purchase the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads, failed to receive the concurrence of the Government of the Board of Trade, a report of the minority of the Committee being adopted as a substitute therefor. The subject will be taken up at the next meeting of the Board on a motion for a reconsideration.

At an early hour this morning the works of the Cary Oil Company in Chelsea, together with the adjacent buildings, and a large stock of oil, were destroyed by fire. About 6,000 gallons of Naptha were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

The police of Boston arrested during last week 355 persons for various offences.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The dispatch from Junction City, Kansas, dated Jan. 31, saying that place would be the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad during the coming Summer, seems to have conveyed a wrong impression concerning the actual condition of that road. The dispatch simply meant that Junction City would be the outer point on the road from which freighting to Colorado and New-Mexico would be done this season. The Union Pacific Railroad is already completed for a distance of twenty miles beyond Junction City, and trains are running to that point; and the road will be finished to Fort Ellsworth, sixty miles further, by the 1st of April.

The Fenian Prisoners at Kingston.

KINGSTON, C. W., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Fenian prisoners arrived here last night escorted by the Warden to the Penitentiary. On arriving they had their hair cut closely. LYNCH resisted having his whiskers and imperial shaved, but when the rules were explained, he submitted. LYNCH and McMAHON were set to work in the Foundry Department.

The Canadian Confederation Scheme—A Model Village.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

London specials to the Government organs here announce the expectation that the Confederation Bill will pass the Imperial Parliament without opposition before the close of February. Canada is the name recommended for the new nation by the delegates, but the ultimate choice rests with Her Majesty.

Mr. J. C. TACHE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has taken to the Paris Exhibition an elaborate model of a Canadian village—St. Anne Lapocatiere—showing its college, school of agriculture, experimental farm, convent, parish church, &c., with all their surroundings colored in a manner to represent the foliage and vegetation in the month of June.

Testing the Snider-Enfields.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The testing of the Snider Enfield by the Thirtieth Regiment to-day, resulted satisfactorily. Only one cartridge in seven hundred failed.

Money is still coming from England for the relief fund.

The Church of Sea and Land.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct a mistake which appeared in this morning's TIMES' report of the fire in Henry-street. The church damaged by the fire has never been honored by the name of St. Theresa's Roman Catholic. It was formerly the Dutch Reformed; it is now the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land. It is to a great extent supported by the generosity of the public, and your new name for it may do us an injury with many who read the TIMES.

The Trustees of said church would feel much obliged by your giving this a prominent insertion in your widely-read journal. Yours respectfully,

HENRY HARRISON,
Secretary to the Board.

In compliance with the request of many who were unable to witness the display of ladies' fine boots and shoes made for the Paris Exposition, which were exhibited last Thursday, I have the pleasure to inform the ladies and the public generally that the shoes will be on exhibition for two days, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 5th and 6th inst. Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
EDWIN C. BURT,
No. 27 Park-row.
—*Advertisement.*

We Would by no Means
Recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.* Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s
Winter Soap.
Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

To let a Cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS the most powerful perfume in the world? Because a single drop of it will scent a Waterfall.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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A STRENGTHENING AND PALATABLE DRINK.
AN INVALUABLE NUTRIMENT.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
IS A BEVERAGE PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO PERSONS OF WEAK AND DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION AND ALL THOSE WHO ARE LABORING UNDER DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SCROFULA, CHLOROSIS, &C., GENERAL DEBILITY AND DERANGEMENT OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
TAKES THE PLACE OF
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BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
is, since the short time of its introduction, already used by the first families of this City, and PRESCRIBED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS, whose approval and encomiums have been bestowed upon this wonderful drink.
Mr. C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 9th-av., says, when giving a new order: "Your MALT EXTRACT is not only a pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach as well as the whole system."
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT (for America,) No. 541 Broadway.
PRICE SIX DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
One dozen and upward delivered to any part of this City or suburbs free of charge.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

BECKER—HOEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, at St. Columba's Church, West 25th-st., New-York, by Rev. Mr. O'Hara, JOSEPH A. BECKER to [illegible] HOEY, both of this City.

GANDOLFO—MARTIN.—At Mobile, Ala., Oct. 25, JOHN B. GANDOLFO, of New-York, to Miss ROSALIE MARTIN, of Mobile.

TOBEY—HOPPER.—On Monday, Feb. 4, at the Sound Brook Parsonage, by [illegible] G. TOBEY, of East Falmouth, Mass., to [illegible], youngest [illegible] Hopper, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday forenoon, Feb. 5, Mrs. SOPHIE M., wife of S. Gardner Adams, in the [illegible] year of her age.

[illegible]

brother-in-law, J. D. Annin, M. D., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends are invited without further notice.

KING.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, at Belleville, N. J., AARON KING, aged 65 years and 9 months.

Funeral from Reformed Dutch Church, Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LININGTON.—At New Lots, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, Mrs. MATILDA LININGTON, in the 84th year of her age, relict of the late Nicholas Linington.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Abraham, at New Lots, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McKEAG.—On Monday, Feb. 4, DAVID P., infant son of William and Harriet McKeag, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 1 o'clock, from No. 131 West 15th-st.

SICKLES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, at her residence at 31st-st., upon the Hudson, THERESA B., wife of Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMAS.—In this City, suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 4, FANNY N. THOMAS, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Simon J. Wyckoff, No. 434 3d-av., near 31st-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, without further notice.

☞ Flushing papers please copy.

MOURNING GOODS.
A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.
Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.
For sale at all the principal groceries, druggists and general dealers.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CALVARY AND VIRGINIA.
Owing to an unforeseen delay, I have not been able to issue Mr. Osborn's tragedies on the day announced. They will be published without fail on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. M. DOOLADY, No. 448 Broome-st.

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MORTIMER & DEBOST,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 37 MERCER-ST., CORNER GRAND-ST.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
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	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
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5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅞	107⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 " new, '65	104⅞	105	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114⅝
10-40 Registered	96⅞	97¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	100⅜	100⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111¼
Gold	137	137⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	110⅞
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866 .... $8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866 .... 2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums $10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866 .... $7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period $5,683,893 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses. $1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks $4,771,685 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise 1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages 221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at 141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 3,837,736 41
Cash in Bank 434,207 81
Total amount of Assets $12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
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R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 14th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
FREDERICK A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK HARD RUBBER COLLAR AND CRAVAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at their office, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, prox., at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 31st January to the morning of 20th February.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office, No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Feb. 4, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Feb. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Howard Insurance Company, of New-York, for a new certificate for three shares of its capital stock, in place of certificate No. 1,471 of said Company, standing in the name of William J. Roe, lost.
B. P. CLARK, Attorney.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company Stock paying large dividends.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
Bankers and Brokers.
NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.
Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS
STOCKS
A SPECIALTY,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
By
W. P. ELLERY, No. 30 BROAD-ST.,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 12th Section of the Act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865 .... $642,311 71
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:
On Marine Risks $2,383,268 07
On Inland Risks .... 212,160 14— 2,595,349 21
Total $3,238,660 92
The amount of Earned Premiums during the Year, less return Premiums, was $3,193,339 30
Losses paid during the Year:
On Marine Risks $2,382,018 81
On Inland Risks 205,749 00
Expenses and Reinsurance 278,638 34
Total $2,866,407 14

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages $440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c. 425,546 42
Cash 51,778 04
Bills Receivable 962,584 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected 84,345 25
Scrip of Sundry Mutual Insurance Companies 3,163 00
Total $1,968,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's Charter.

The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:
Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c. $3,506,089 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c. 2,575,482 26
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts $930,606 88
The Company were liable, at the end of the year, for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at $648,611 43
Less, to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at .... 412,426 36— 236,185 07
Deficiency $1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled 1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered, that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company, be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed, are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancellation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No Fire Risks, disconnected from Marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held Assets as above, valued at $1,968,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated Liabilities on that day were (exclusive of the amount of Premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75) 1,336,157 59
Total $632,731 80
Cash Capital subscribed, to be added 500,000 00
Making amount of Assets remaining with the Company (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of Premiums). $1,132,731 80

By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD L. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WILLIAM H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER,	GEORGE G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LORUT,	PERCY R. PYNE,
SAM'L A. SAWYER,	SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER,	EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,	WILLIAM COTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE,	ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS,	JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD L. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct $4,500,000
And 12 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of 500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40) 1,300,000
Say present total value of $6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about $12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at 10,000,000
Showing a total value of $22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,260,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers.
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST., (ROOM NO. 42,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their offices on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a committee of three to act in concert with the Board in devising a plan for division of the lands among the stockholders.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—SIXTY 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Market-st. City Railroad in San Francisco, California, which are also guaranteed by the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY B. MOORE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A CABINET OF CHOICE MINERALS, embracing a rare collection of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. stock.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Company Stock; also Insurance Stock, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM AND FINE-ART GALLERY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, NEAR ASTOR-PLACE.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ROMAN AND FLORENTINE MARBLE STATUARY, ELEGANT TAZZAS, VASES, MOSAIC TABLES, &C.

Being balance of importation of Signor Bonsi Torello.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6,
at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.,
at the new and spacious salesroom,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, near Astor-place.

The largest collection of marble statuary offered this season, comprising busts, figures, &c. Also, fine alabaster statuettes of Three Graces, Dancing Girls, Flora, Venus, Apollo, Wounded Gladiator, &c. Also, Roman and Florentine marble and alabaster vases, pedestals, tazzas, &c.; superb Florentine Mosaic Tables, &c. Also, artistic bronzes, clocks, &c. Catalogues now ready and the statuary, bronzes, &c., are
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

About 200 net tons (cannon) cast iron.
About 150 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 15 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
537 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
150 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 750 cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 2,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,200 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ord'n. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 15 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
100 kegs Almeria Grapes.
100 half kegs Almeria Grapes, landing.
100 boxes Tunis Dates.
20 frails Dates.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
20 barrels Currants.
50 cases Figs, damaged.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River,
2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
750 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark Orsova, from Palermo.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LATE SALESMAN WITH E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

BY THEALL & BROTHERS, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY, FEB. 7,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 61 LIBERTY-ST. (for account of whom it may concern:)
20 casks French China.
1 cask Japan Waiters.
1 cask English Table Cutlery.
1 cask China Vases.
All slightly damaged by water at the late fires in Washington-st.
ALSO, PART OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
Lot Castors, finished and unfinished.
Lot ice-pitchers, finished and unfinished.
Catalogues and goods ready Wednesday morning.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, BAGATELLE TABLE, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 31st-st., southwest corner of 5th-av., the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.
Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly flowered satin damask; voltaire and reception chairs to match; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman mosaic; Paris buhl cabinet, ebony and ormolu pedestals; mantel clock; very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace do.; Aubusson carpet; very rich ormolu and gilt chandeliers.

DINING-ROOM.
Elegant carved oak buffet, and elegant oak dining-room suite; new imported gas fixtures.

LIBRARY.
Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite, in crimson satin; lambrequins to match; rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.
Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps; couches, voltaire and side chairs, in plush crimson, worsted and reps; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood single and double armoires a glace; walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble-top centre and dressing tables; oak and enameled bedroom furniture, palliasses, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; brocatelle and lace curtains; velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.
Superbly carved walnut hall stand, marble top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD-ROOM.
Fine full size crotch oak billiard table (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet; also, a mahogany bagatelle table complete; eleven large mirrors.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.
Carara marble statues, "Reading Girl," "Venus at the Bath," "Eve." Also, several very fine pieces of bronze and Parian; very fine oil paintings, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, TUESDAY, 5th prox. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 32D AND 33D STS., BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—8 lots on west side, between 32d and 33d sts.; each 24.8x80 feet.
32D-ST.—7 lots on north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.; each 25x98.9.
33D-ST.—7 lots on south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.; each 25x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS AND A STABLE ON WEST 44TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of Samuel White, deceased:
WEST 44TH-ST.—The four three-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots on the south side of West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as Nos. 36, 38, 40 and 42. The houses are about 40 feet deep; lots each 18.9x100 feet.
Also, the two-story brick stable and lot on south side of 44th-st., east of the above described houses; the lot having a front of 6 feet on the street, and being 25 feet in the rear and 100 feet in depth on the easterly side.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NORTHWEST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of Samuel A. Burtus, deceased:
PECK-SLIP.—Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19 Peck-slip, northwest corner of Water-st., together 59 feet 9 inches front, 65 feet 5½ inches rear by 78 feet 8½ inches on Water-st., with all the buildings thereon. Terms at sale.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 128 EAST 14TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 14TH-ST.—The valuable and first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the south side of 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and known as No. 128. The house is 24 by about 60 feet, well and substantially built, is in good order, and contains modern improvements and conveniences. Lot, 103 feet 3 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 10 three-story brick houses and lots, as follows: Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st., having high stoops, with brown-stone basements. Also, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 9th-av. No. 27 is a valuable corner store, doing a large business. This property is in the Ninth Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market, and is desirable as an investment. Maps can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

141 LOTS IN THE TENTH WARD, Brooklyn, part of the estate of Jacob Bergen, deceased, on Smith, Hoyt, Douglass, Degraw, Sackett and Union sts., and Bergen-place, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Title perfect. Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS, to pay storage and charges, BY HENRY D. MINER, THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at Nos. 17, 19 and 21 North 2d-st., Williamsburg, L. I., all the machinery, tools and fixtures of the boiler-shop formerly occupied by John Dolan & Co., together with the lots and building. There are three lots on North 2d-st., and one running through to North 1st-st. The machinery is all first-class, and has been but little used. It embraces one Densmore's patent boiler and riveting-machine, one Delamater punch, one combined punch and shears; also, rollers, drilling-machines, bellows, anvils, Prosser's expanders, lathes, and all the fittings of a complete boiler-shop, with shafting and belting complete. Horses, harness, trucks, &c., and platform scales. Also, one 1,000 gallon Duff's still, with jacket; one 1,500 gallon Duff's still, with jacket; and everything complete to begin work with.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON UNION SQUARE, KNOWN AS THE "MOFFAT HOUSE," AND ON 5TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the undersigned, executors of W. W. DeForest, deceased, the

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY, ADJOINING THE EVERETT HOUSE.—The premises known as the "Moffat House," situate on the north side of 17th-st., together with two lots on the rear, being 44 feet front on 17th-st. and running through to 18th-st. Also the two adjoining lots on 18th-st., covered by stables. The house is 44 by 62 feet in depth, with a large extension of 26 feet, and is in every respect constructed in the most substantial manner.

5TH-AV. PROPERTY.—The brown-stone house and lot, situate on the north-west corner of 5th-av. and 20th-st., the residence of the late W. W. DeForest. The lot is 40 feet front by 125 feet in depth. The house is 35 feet front, with an extension three stories high above the kitchen of 20 feet in depth, and a further extension, for a butler's pantry, of 10 feet in depth.

20TH-ST.—The lot and stable on the south side of 20th-st., opposite the rear of the above described 5th-av. property. The stable covers the entire lot, which is 25 feet in width by half the block in depth.

DANIEL LORD,
HENRY G. DEFOREST,
JAMES G. DEFOREST,
FREDERICK L. DEFOREST,
Executors of W. W. DeForest, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 59TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL PARK, AND ON 82D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:
59TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, 250 feet west of 7th-av., and opposite Central Park, each 25x100 feet.
82D-ST.—Two lots, north side, 250 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 79TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, February 6, at 12 o'clock, at the exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
79th-st.—Eight lots on north side of 79th-st., 300 feet west of 11th-av., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of THOS. NEGUS & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. THOS. NEGUS retiring from business. The continuing partners are authorized to liquidate all outstanding affairs of the late firm.

(Signed,)
THOS. NEGUS,
WM. I. NEGUS,
SAMUEL G. NEGUS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. I. & S. G. NEGUS, and will continue the business of the late firm of THOS. NEGUS & SONS, as importers and jobbers of hardware, cutlery, &c.

WM. I. NEGUS,
SAMUEL J. NEGUS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BLOCK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. M. BLOCK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. T. A. MASSETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BLOCK & PALMER, and will continue the business of the late firm of BLOCK & MASSETT.
E. M. BLOCK,
GEO. H. PALMER.
No. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SEYTON retiring from business. Either party will sign in liquidation.
C. S. SEYTON,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned.
J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT,
No. 27 Wall-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between G. ENGELS and THOMAS B. WHITNEY, under the firm of G. ENGELS & WHITNEY is dissolved. All debts due to the late firm must be paid to the undersigned.
T. B. WHITNEY, No. 180 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. THOMAS WARREN FAWCETT to a partnership in our firm, and will hereafter continue the Hide and Leather business under the firm of FAWCETT, BENEDICT & CO.
FAWCETT & BENEDICT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867. No. 70 Gold-st.

NEW-YORK, 1st February, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF PRICE & MUNN is dissolved this day by the withdrawal of Mr. GEO. H. PRICE.
The cotton brokerage business will be continued by the subscriber on his own account at No. 6 Hanover-st.
B. MUNN, JR.

MR. WILLIAM LIBBEY HAS BEEN ADMITTED a partner in our firm. Mr. GEORGE B. BUTLER will sign as heretofore by procuration.
ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL RETIRES from our firm this day.
NATHANIEL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM D. MAXWELL THIS DAY retires from our firm by mutual consent.
ENOS RICHARDSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF LE ROY & EMMET IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by W. H. LE ROY and H. R. LE ROY, under the firm of LE ROY & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS 52,661 52
$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID 2,347 75
ASSETS $250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1867.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany National City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.

F. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Scrip Dividend of Seven per Cent. less Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings for the year 1866, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 34 Broadway, on the 1st of March next, to holders as registered at the closing of the books. Transfer-books at the New-York office will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of February.

JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 90,312

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Feb. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court in the matter of the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased, dated the 21st day of January, 1867, I will sell at public auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, on the 13th day of February, 1867, a lease of the premises No. 43 East Houston-st., consisting of a three-story, basement and attic brick house, situated on the southerly side of Houston-st., between Broadway and Crosby streets, now occupied as an ale and chop-house, and known as the "Office," said lot being about twenty-five feet front and rear by about eighty feet in depth.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL or active, in an old-established hardware business, with $20,000 capital. Address Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-office.

BRICKER'S WOOD FINISH.—A FEW counties in New-York still unsold. Inquire at No. 2 Beekman-st.

COAL-YARD AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap. No. 21 Mulberry-st.

CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DRAWING
OF THE
CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

No. Drawn.	Premium.	Name of Artist	Holder of Ticket.
13145—267	Where's Lily?	J. H. S. Reed	Late Fink, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
41128—222	View near Conway, N. H.	J. F. Kensett	[illegible], No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
44081—194	Old New-England Homestead	F. D. Williams	John Swift, Scranton, Penn.
28811—162	Sea Shore	J. Osgood	Hopeful Club, Chicago, Ill.
202797—140	Children at Play	Lasch	F. J. Fonts, Milwaukee, Wis.
126465—48	Pine Apple	J. H. Drury	George A. Mason, Madison, Wis.
88277—104	Music and Flowers	Rondell	J. V. Dawson & Co. 143 Bowery, New-York.
205564—142	Off the Coast of Labrador	W. R. Bradford	Briggs House Club, Chicago, Ill.
108654—42	On the Rapids Creek	J. R. Sloan	L. P. Chaney, Pekin, Ill.
20606—261	Ben Nevis	John Falkner	Not yet received.
175086—10	Jewel Case	Moses Wight	Unsold.
60134—261	Spruce Creek, Penn.	H. C. Ford	S. J. Hopkins, Dubuque, Iowa.
110821—38	View in Westport, N. Y.	D. F. Bigelow	A. H. Winter, Scranton, Penn.
134526—129	Chickens	L. Emmons	W. S. Westcott, Amherst, Mass.
25447—125	Miniature	W. Cogswell	Lost by R. W. Coates, Agent, Mattoon, Ill.
103080—48	Boys' Stoning Pigeons	A. L. Rawson	J. A. Huck, Chicago, and C. Muntzbergen, Kenosha, Wis.
100461—118	Fruit Piece	J. B. Stearns	Not received.
98333—81	Marquette Rapids	A. L. Rawson	"Ladies' Club," Pittsfield, Mass.
197974—41	Bougival, France	J. F. Cole	Unsold.
30990—109	Happy Dream	D. Huntington	"Sandwich Club," Sandwich, Mass.
204808—113	Dancing Jack	V. Nehlig	Mrs. Hannah S. Hunter, Tyngsboro, Mass.
40068—250	Ruined Castle	De Pelgrom	"Matteson House Club," Chicago, Ill.
146086—116	Evening in the Country	R. L. Pyne	J. W. Rinehart, Springfield, Ky.
196972—284	Orange County Scenery	J. R. Brevoort	Unsold.
34729—27	Marine View	Curtis	J. H. Bennett, No. 73 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.
42621—156	Twilight in Winter	G. W. Cass	Wm. H. Spinning, Newark, N. J.
35460—5	Woods in Autumn	Hart	J. J. Taylor, Springfield, Ill.
82459—197	Bay of Naples	Lemmens	Jacob Leman, No. 210 Fulton-st., N. Y.
138495—265	Hollyhocks	E. Rondell	S. D. Phelps, Mokena, Ill.
29934—214	Scene in Western Virginia	W. L. Sontag	Andrew Leyre, East Saginaw, Mich.
98063—249	View in Mexico	J. A. Tower	John J. Motts, Oleopolis, Penn.
179834—31	On the Hudson	Julie H. Beers	Unsold.
9614—53	In the Fields—Winter	T. L. Smith	E. W. Hanchett, Chicago, Ill.
72065—74	Down by the Willow	S. L. Shaughnessy	T. W. Merrihew, No. 1,304 E. 12th-st., Phila.
186221—105	The Tappan Zee	L. M. Wiles	Unsold.
181975—296	Birds	De Blois	Not yet received.
41744—282	View in Shokan, N. Y.	J. R. Sloan	Lewis A. Osborn, 32 West 12th-st., N. Y.
90321—265	Grapes and Apples	J. H. S. Reed	Miss Sallie A. Carey, 1,713 Green-st., Phila.
124444—103	Basket of Peaches	W. H. Brown	W. R. Storms, Boston.
178950—286	Landscape	Smillie	Unsold.
46271—10	The Old Reel	Edwin White	L. Morris, Chicago.
68626—24	Narragansett Bay	W. S. Haseltine	Gen. E. B. Alexander, Fort Snelling, Minn.
137179—176	View on the River Po	Banbard	J. D. Pahlman, Chicago.
90200—269	Rain Drops	S. J. Guy	Fred. Eckfeldt, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
188849—85	Near Woodstock, N. H.	S. H. Hodgdon	Samuel McClure, Olney, Ill.
36626—68	Girl with Pet Rabbits	E. Rondell	Mrs. J. S. McMillen, Cincinnati, Ohio.
198601—123	Strawberries	E. Rondell	Unsold.
156651—146	View in Essex County	D. F. Bigelow	Bolivar Roberts, Salt Lake City.
3094—265	Landscape	J. M. Hart	Unsold.
88665—222	Blowing Fresh	A. C. Smith	G. Pope, Houghton, Mich.
203266—193	The Cannon Mountain	W. L. Sonntag	Tappan, McKillop & Co., Chicago.
19413—84	View on the Rogues Creek	A. T. Bricher	E. Knabe, Baltimore, Md.
17655—136	Among the Shandaken Mountains	J. M. Sloan	A. Bergstedt, New-York.
182287—232	Grapes	W. T. Matthews	J. P. Evans, 73 William-st., New-York.
119158—44	Pet Cat	S. H. St. John	C. M. Harbaugh, Detroit, Mich.
53254—275	The Sea Side	J. G. Brown	Mass Carle Macon, Boston, Mass.
181547—18	Glimpses of the Palisades	S. M. Wiles	No report received.
209139—112	Knitting Girl	Boser	"Chicago Tiger Club," Chicago.
105406—267	Baltimore in 1862	S. R. Gifford	Hempsted & Ledgard, Milwaukee, Wis.
109056—240	A Waif from the City	J. H. Dennis	Charles F. Seram, Burlington, Iowa.
89860—8	Alpine Scenery	Regis Gignoux	E. P. Dwyer, Chicago, Ill.
162970—154	Autumn on the Shenandoah	J. H. Drury	Unsold.
10972—207	November	Jarvis McEntee	Mrs. C. L. Lamberton, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
79073—117	Four Seasons	J. F. Cole	Geo. M. Blackstock, Pittsburgh, Penn.
201151—121	On the Narragansett Coast	A. P. Howard	Wm. Hilton, Montreal, C. E.
152987—79	Young Nun	William Hunt	Name withheld.
123819—268	Saw-mill on the Bushkill	J. R. Sloan	Samuel Townsend, Philadelphia.
180100—279	View in the Adirondacks	David Johnson	Mrs. A. Woodward, Philadelphia, Penn.
40051—157	Dogs	J. H. Drury	Mrs. E. F. Myer, New-York.
32689—86	Autumn Scenery	William Hart	H. H. Chandler, Boston, Mass.
90972—208	Mount Sinai	A. L. Rawson	G. H. Phelps, Hartford, Conn.
7120—109	Cavalcade	Lemmens	A. A. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.
187214—126	Young America	T. Le Clere	M. W. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
46085—65	In the Harz	Naber	"Express and Telegraph Club," Chicago, Ill.
23349—277	Landscape	E. Rondell	Mrs. B. H. Hendrick, Boston, Mass.
179190—204	Dog	S. H. St. John	Unsold.
168415—256	Winter	F. H. Shapleigh	L. W. Comstock, Columbus, Ind.
80702—269	Moonlight in the Cordilleras	F. G. Melby	Henry H. Dodge, Georgetown, D. C.
99176—30	Marine—Fort Warren	W. R. Bradford	"Art Gallery Club, No. 1," Chicago, Ill.
21996—6	Recognition	Constant Mayer	C. A. Wight, Blackstone, Mass.
59842—302	Sunset off the Coast	M. De Haas	H. T. Culver, Laporte, Ind.
40202—180	View in Ulster County	J. R. Sloan	Alex. Ross, Box 14, Station M, New-York.
30026—179	New-Hampshire Scenery	G. F. Higgins	Fred. M. Addms, Philadelphia, Penn.
16625—48	Sampson's Pond	D. F. Bigelow	Amelia R. Stafford, Niles, Mich.
126519—294	Winter Landscape	C. Hilgers	A. B. Clarke, Trustee, Chicago, Ill.
55641—297	The Meadows	Brevoort	S. S. Rowse, St. Louis, Mo.
139322—32	Flower Girl	Von Seben	Humphrey & McKenzie, Chi. and Ft. Wayne.
207417—222	Landscape	Baird	Fred. W. Strong, Ellensburgh, N. Y.
134651—300	Scene in the Catskills	C. A. Somers	G. H. Butler, Boston, Mass.
45465—101	Early Morning	Geo. L. Brown	Ex. & Tel. Club, A. L. Stimson, Tr., Chicago, Ill.
19542—134	The Swamp-Sunset	R. L. Pyne	Thos. Lord, Boston, Mass.
8987—95	Indians and Canoe	A. F. Tait	S. G. Spaulding, Chicago, Ill.
172470—219	Return from Christening	Van Elton	Unsold
79870—228	Landscape	J. W. Casilear	Phineas Crosby, Clinton, Wis.
101262—87	Wallenstadt	Raffeain	J. F. Connolly, No. 16 Broadway, New-York
56864—96	Landscape	A. Barland	Ossian E. Dodge, St. Paul, Minn.
28532—108	The Young Sportsman	W. Simlar	Isaac Crosby, Chicago.
189871—227	Shylock and Jessica	P. F. Rothermel	Lou'ile Tob. Warehouse Cl., Louisville, Ky.
46123—268	Flowers	Rondell	Not Received.
37023—73	The Watchful Sportsman	W. Simlar	Wm. Gooding, Lockport, Ill.
32736—98	Fish	De Blois	O. N. Ramsay, Johnstown, Penn.
12149—210	Croton Meadows	A. B. Shattuck	James G. Ramsey, Baltimore, Md.
77920—83	Among the Alps	Raffeain	S. B. Doran, McHenry, Ill.
141204—191	Early Morning	S. W. Griggs	Unsold.
121144—15	View in the Genesee Valley, N. Y.	H. C. Ford	J. B. Ireland, No. 12 West 13th-st., N. Y.
77657—238	Mount Desert	F. S. Frost	Unsold.
39659—214	Young Skaters	Von Seben	John F. Smith, Freeport, Ill.
30907—56	View in Ulster County	J. R. Sloan	Ferdinand Suydam, New-Haven, Conn.
151839—111	View at Medfield, Mass.	W. F. Snow	Geo. C. Massey, New-York.
79549—242	The Cottage Door	T. Henry Smith	R. V. Benson, Schenectady, N. Y.
72498—80	View on the Moshanon, Penn.	H. C. Ford	S. M. Edgar, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.
70801—164	Fruit	J. H. Reed	Nancy Viles, 1,046 Washington-st., Boston.
58600—1	Crosby Opera-House		A. H. Lee, Prairie due Rocher, Ill.
136663—171	Landscape	S. Owen	W. W. Updegraff, Fort Wayne, Ind.
126487—92	Pickerel	T. C. Bartholmew	James R. Piper, Harrisburgh, Penn.
15377—11	The Fishermen of Normandy	L. H. Becker	S. B. & C. J. Williams, Lake Forest, Ill.
33669—259	The Burning Castle	Litschauer	J. H. Brinkerhoff, Jamaica, L. I.
155604—110	Spanish Lady	Geo. H. Hall	George F. Webb, Baltimore, Md.
207551—264	Twilight	L. M. Wiles	Geo. Knapp & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
41975—290	Haymaking	E. W. Hubbard	James Welling, No. 94 Pine-st., New-York.
80328—83	Fruit and Champagne	Wilnes	G. C. Mulliken, No. 1 Livingston-place, N. Y.
22018—166	Near Bolton, Lake George	E. D. Lewis	D. C. Fabronius, New-York.
92505—144	Sheep	J. Foxcroft Cole	Unsold.
70970—361	Twilight	Boutelle	E. P. Stetson, Walpole, Mass.
207840—36	Football in the Italian Tyrol	C. Rottiken	C. Eaton, Chicago, Ill.
164972—35	Landscape	Geo. Inness	Unsold.
114261—80	Basket of Peaches	G. A. Hall	Chas. W. Hale, Newburyport, Mass.
191880—182	Pond Lilies	E. Lynde	A. Sylvester, Charlestown, Mass.
127610—234	Magnolia	Alfred Ordway	F. E. Ritter and L. P. Hagel, Chicago.
19729—99	Street Scene	W. M. Fisher	Smith & Bostwick, Janesville, Wis.
71609—225	Alpine Scenery	Lemmens	E. Maxwell, 129 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
128587—28	The Brothers	W. R. Miller	J. G. Bomgardiner, Philadelphia.
90287—264	Child Reading	Eastman Johnson	D. L. Kitzer, Philadelphia.
54431—257	Moonlight, Lake Placid	P. Fish Reed	F. W. Fisher, Philadelphia.
78279—165	View in the Tyrol	C. Euler	W. S. Harbert, Terre Haute, Ind.
202227—80	View on La Marle River, Vt.	C. B. Russ	Geo. A. Tucker, Naperville, Ill.
33403—209	Pansies	S. R. Stetson	Daniel Buck, Hartford, Conn.
29438—123	The Lovers' Quarrel	Carl Hubner	Paducah Herald, Paducah, Ky.
148747—28	Double Trout	Kuischner	Mrs. Mary A. Buxton, Shreveport, La.
123124—128	Midsummer	L. M. Wiles	Not received.
103034—119	Taking a Snooze	E. Rondell	[illegible], No. 30 Broad-st., N. Y.
102872—281	The Listener	J. Rosiene	J. S. Rickman, Muscatine, Iowa.
136489—212	Reading a Story	E. O. Porter	Unsold.
117190—87	Lake George	S. Colman	W. C. Green, Sterling, Ill.
38351—163	White Grapes	G. A. Hall	N. M. Pratt, Kewanee, Ill.

CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE.

No. Drawn.	Premium.	Name of Artist	Holder of Ticket.
20816—260	Rachel	J. Ames	E. A. Bissell, Cincinnati, Ohio.
20460—77	Landscape	E. Rondell	J. L. Bomgardner, American House, Phil.
176167—3	American Autumn	J. F. Cropsey	Unsold.
124120—46	Prayer	G. P. A. Healey	Taylor & Gannett, Boston.
196704—183	Landscape	Schenck	Mrs. Lucy Wright, Louisville, Ky.
204632—141	Flowers	Rondell	A. T. Gardner, St. Louis, Mo.
116045—64	Gathering Chestnuts	Rondell	Daniel Bashrach, Albany, N. Y.
36463—54	The Choice Morsel	Ulfers	A. M. Cavan, El Paso, Ill.
2242—175	The Lesson	A. Ludwig	Unsold.
102289—132	The Old Fisherman	Jourdan	Miss Anna White, Chicago, Ill.
73860—263	Vase of Flowers	Remington	Peter Collin, Chattenango, N. Y.
41707—51	By the Stream	E. Rondell	Capt. J. S. Poland, West P. Academy, N. Y.
162051—124	Sans St. Mary	A. L. Rawson	Howard J. Linn, New-Orleans.
36295—167	Cherries	W. T. Matthews	"Unfortunate 10 Club," Chicago.
188311—221	Mount Jefferson	W. S. Young	Wm. H. Matteson, 9 Broad-st., New-York.
178950—143	Near Morristown, N. J.	C. Ogilvie	Unsold.
[illegible]—2	Yo Semite Valley	Bierstadt	Unsold.
[illegible]—125	Farm Yard	Otto Somers	Not yet received.
[illegible]—51	Pastoral	J. F. Cole	R. R. Club, A. L. Stimpson, Tr., Chic. Ill.
123619—203	View from the Hillside	J. R. Sloan	William Williams, Buffalo.
[illegible]—261	Near Fordham	L. M. Wiles	W. H. Shaw, Chicago, Ill.
2341—222	In the Woods	W. Whitredge	No name given.
38630—125	O. Dutch Church, Sleepy Hollow	L. M. Wiles	H. M. Hoxie, St. Joseph, Mo.
209094—239	School Examination	Hiddeman	H. M. Kinsley, Chicago, Ill.
72609—39	Dover Wells	E. Rondell	A. B. Gillett, Hartford, Conn.
61867—289	Autumn	J. Fairman	W. B. Asten, No. 26 Pearl-st., New-York.
188226—247	The Lost Farthing	Hahn	Unsold.
148072—61	View near Waukegan	P. Fish Reed	Art. As., P. W. Barclay, Tr., Bowling-g'n, Ky.
151220—271	Rocks at Nahant	B. Freeman	Unsold.
113281—20	The Frosted Bud	D. F. Bigelow	T. Jeanes, cor. 21st and Chestnut sts., Phil.
11362—209	Fruit	G. Forster	J. S. Martin, No. 15 W. 41st-st., New-York.
67162—129	Coast Scene, Rhode Island	L. M. Wiles	Galena Jt. Stk. Club, R. Seal, Tr., Galena, Ill
202781—244	Shepherd Girl	J. H. Drury	A. W. Davis, Indianapolis, Ind.
64636—69	The Gamester	E. M. Webb.	R. Jackman, Janesville, Wis.
50276—146	Moss Rosebud	W. Cogswell	R. H. Weyman, No. 43 West 37th-st., N. Y.
186496—160	Christmas	S. H. St. John	Unsold.
142947—14	Attack of the Bear	J. H. Drury	Unsold.
87601—57	Sultan's Daughter	M. K. Kellogg	D. W. Vittum, Jr., Canton, Ill.
36245—15[illegible]	View on Lake Superior	Thomas Moran	W. H. B. Smythe, Chicago, Ill.
145500—269	Dog's Head	Verlet	Charles P. Redmond, Little Rock, Ark.
24646—299	Connecticut Valley	S. L. Darrah	John Fosdick, Charlestown, Mass.
182465—274	Landscape	J. R. Lambden	James Money, 1,606 Wooster-st., Phila.
6900—159	View from Little Mountain	P. Fish Reed	No name given.
87942—37	Master and Maid	V. Nehlig	S. S. Rowse, St. Louis, Mo.
41404—200	Brig at Sea	S. S. Tuckerman	Dan. C. Young, 380 7th-av., New-York.
19216—243	The Love Letter	G. C. Lambden	G. W. Kimbark, Chicago, Ill.
82251—65	Haymaking	Baird	G. W. McNulty, 349 East 22d-st., New-York.
120284—220	The First Coat	R. Oppenheim	Jno. Burns, 31 East 19th-st., New-York.
201164—107	Storm on the Atlantic	J. Hamilton	Lemuel Milk, Kankakee, Ill.
38605—296	Scene in the Catskills	J. Talbot	G. H. Woodruff, 39 Stanton-st., Brook'n, N. Y.
59882—114	Beach on the Northeast Coast	W. A. Gay	"Bankers & Brokers Club," C. L. Boyd, T. Chi.
41680—178	Scene in the Adirondacks	James M. Hart	A. F. Howland, 24 New-st., New-York.
108423—276	The Country	J. G. Brown	J. J. Sherman, 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
15602—82	Caravan Over'n by Sand-Storm	B. Rosenberg	V. C. Turner, Chicago, Ill.
122284—30	Landscape	W. L. Sonntag	Unsold.
181686—67	Brook near West Point	P. Fish Reed	W. R. Oliver, 58 Varick-st., New-York.
144071—77	Going to School	W. T. Matthews	Unsold.
86294—253	Child's Head	S. Sully	J. J. Sands, Chicago, Ill.
3612—289	On Lake Geneva	A. Chavannes	"Cambridge City C.," J. McCaffrey, T. C. C. In.
172615—62	Little Daisy	W. Cogswell	Unsold.
93761—102	The Shadow Dance	D. C. Fabronius	Unsold.
12500—[illegible]	Interior	Guenther	"Music Club," W. W. Kimball, T., Chi. Ill.
34204—[illegible]	Scene on the Susquehanna	J. Talbot	J. Howard Wiggin, Chas. Navy-yard, Mass.
80832—216	Ox Team on the Prairie	J. H. Drury	H. C. Smith, New-London, N. Y.
63688—298	Marine View	S. Wilson	Martin Detzel, Chicago, Ill.
7313—38	Vase of Flowers	W. T. Matthews	Christian Olson, Chicago, Ill.
2026[illegible]—245	Cattle and Landscape	D. Blyant	R. C. Vilas, Cleveland, O.
208296—190	Fruit	J. Williamson	Jno. R. Robinson, Indianapolis, Ind.
90641—88	Dog	Gerard	Amos Potter, Providence, R. I.
80674—16	Edwin Booth as Iago	Thos. Hicks	Geo. R. Morton, Philadelphia, Penn.
34811—25	Landscape	Henry	Wm. J. Stewart, Fairmount, Mass.
74474—67	River Scene in Jamaica	F. G. Melby	D. L. Bartlett, 24 Light-st., Baltimore, Md.
134909—163	Pictured Rocks	A. L. Rawson	J. D. W. Williams, Dorchester, Mass.
151684—58	Envy	J. Hiddemann	Name not received.
128280—229	The Hopeless Flight	M. Smith	Chas. E. Parker, Vergennes, Vt.
180627—202	The Dead Stag	Timmerman	E. P. Hancock, Burlington, N. J.
88720—262	Coast Scene	S. L. Gerry	Mrs. John R. Bowie, St. Joseph, La.
37843—13	Crossing the Stream	W. P. W. Dana	S. B. Hewitt, Detroit, Mich.
70334—70	View in the Tyrol	Chavannes	C. S. Josselyn, 228 Causeway-st., Bost., Mass.
160912—213	Scene Near Chelsea	Fuller	J. C. Dunlap, Atlanta, Ill.
178283—170	Landscape and Chickens	Lanpeter	James Y. Plimmon, Boston, Mass.
105476—206	Grapes (red)	G. A. Hall	Marshall B. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.
47522—189	Winter Landscape	A. Gerlach	I. T. Hoyt, Milwaukee, Wis.
33388—60	Gen. Grant	E. Leutze	Dr. E. F. Chatard, cor. Chas. & Lex. sts., Balt.
200483—183	Who Goes There	T. Nast	J. Rudolph & E. A. Thomalen, Chicago, Ill.
161406—235	The Bay of Naples	W. S. Haseltine	Unsold.
75786—205	On Charles River, Dedham, Mass.	G. Sawyer	E. G. L. Faxon, Chicago, Ill.
18616—174	Strawberries	J. H. Drury	E. E. Schemerhorn, Bloomington, Ill.
107624—139	Palm Grove in the Tropics	F. G. Melby	"H. D. Club," E. A. Burrage, Tr., Winona, M.
72056—230	Lunch	J. H. S. Reed	J. W. Queen, No. 924 Chestnut-st., Phil., Pa.
105751—137	Landscape	Blakelocke	W. J. Estell, Petersburgh, Ill.
21930—155	View in Roxbury, Mass.	T. Gaylor	James Eaton, Boston, Mass.
24460—193	Isle de Croissey, France	J. F. Cole	G. M. Nichols, Boston, Mass.
32424—212	Harvest Field	J. H. Beers	Kirk D. Wells, 610 Chestnut-st., Phil., Pa.
182020—83	Basket of Flowers	W. T. Matthews	Unsold.
100060—150	A Rocky Coast	G. Bonfield	Pork-Pa'k's Club, C. B. Pope, Tr. Chi., Ill.
177866—78	Sheep	Von Severdonk	E. P. Hope, New-York.
60871—73	The Savoyard	C. Muller	F. B. Saloman, Denver, C. T.
103888—208	Misty Morning	M. J. Heade	Unsold.
148024—161	Lake Berg, Switzerland	De Pelgrom	Dr. J. M. Groat, Fremont, Ohio.
37173—124	Sheep	Von Severdonk	J. B. Hatcher, Cattletsburg, Ky.
149065—40	Bayou, Coast of Mexico	F. G. Melby	Unsold.
117583—285	Landscape	A. Barland	Geo. S. Sontag, Evansville, Ind.
165660—22	The Twins	W. R. Miller	"Ad. Club," C. A. Frick, Tr., Keithsburg, Ill.
161564—9	Bust of Lincoln	L. W. Volk	Unsold.
168174—153	The Bath	Elihu Vedder	"G. A. C." W. K. Hough, Tr. Greenfield, Ind.
209267—26	Selecting the Bridal Dress	Carolu	Capt. Jas. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
170062—294	Kaatskill Cove	E. D. Lewis	Not returned.
126514—189	Trailing Arbutus	C. Eaton	Thomas O. Blythe, Philadelphia.
174413—90	Portrait of Lincoln	W. Cogswell	Unsold.
189795—137	Fingal's Cave	Russell Smith	Charles Gossage, Chicago, Ill.
61942—7	Deer on the Prairie	Beard	Daniel Russell, Boston, Mass.
23883—260	Scene in Switzerland	Hoffman	S. A. Furbush, Grafton, Mass.
209610—196	View at Fresh Pond, Mass.	J. W. A. Scott	Clark Gale, Forksville, Ill.
188787—71	Mary Queen of Scott's	Louis Lang	Unsold.
8112—280	Kittie's Toilet	S. H. St. John	A. R. Forsyth, Greensburg, Ind.
71905—192	Marley on the Seine	J. F. Cole	J. R. Black, Pier 6, Port Richmond, N. Y.
48022—229	Winter Scene	J. Morviller	R. R. Club. A. L. Stimson, Tr., Chicago, Ill.
6726—218	Gettysburg	Trego	E. Zimmerman, Chicago, Ill.
48859—136	Sketching	Rondell	T. L. Bingham, Chicago, Ill.
72365—4	Wash'n Irving and his Friends	Schussle	Mrs. J. P. Chancey, New Bedford, Mass.
188170—187	Merry Little Cobbler	R. Oppenheim	M. Bell, Law School, Columbia College, N. Y.
178142—198	The Pawnbroker	S. B. Waugh	Name withheld.
87740—133	Sunset	F. E. Church	James Richardson Club, Madison, Wis.
174831—34	Sunset	R. L. Pyne	Unsold.
80507—75	Fruit	Rondell	R. D. Clark, No. 26 W. 6th-st., Phil., Penn.
161709—83	Fort Pickens	Xanthus Smith	Not returned.
104680—12	The Deserted Home	Jerome Thompson	G. H. Smith, 205 Henry-st., New-York.
105630—126	Eastern Scene	Frere	Alonzo Rolfe, Detroit, Mich.
98712—217	Ruins of the Claudian Aqueduct	V. Williams	Unsold.
46446—145	Landscape	T. Addison Richards	H. B. Garth, Memphis, Tenn.
59661—107	Foster-Brother	R. Oppenheim	Geo. A. Blanchard, Dubuque, Iowa.
98643—21	Scene in the Tyrol	Roeth	Robert Dixon, Henderson, Ky.
26305—89	Raspberries	G. A. Hall	J. G. Sawyer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
65555—263	The Fly-Catcher	Guenther	"Oil Club," J. L. Peck, Trustee, Chi., Ill.
158323—188	View on Rock River	H. C. Ford	J. G. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
18714—272	Twilight	J. R. Sloan	Geo. C. Harrington, Watseka, Ill.
140250—120	The Valley of the Oets	Englehart	Not returned.
140986—181	The Little Red Wishing Cap	J. F. Gookins	Unsold.
12061—173	Au Sable River	P. Fish Reed	John R. Chase, 194 Front-st., New-York.
208419—291	The Well	Dreyer	"The Quincy City Club," Quincy, Ill.
[illegible]—199	Children on the Sea Shore	M. Moran	J. Henry Root, New-Haven, Conn.
[illegible]—270	Love and Old Age	L. Toussaint	W. H. Tewsdrow, Rio, Wis.
[illegible]	View near Germantown	Paul Weber	Unsold.
[illegible]	View near Tyrone	H. C. Ford	C. R. Stewart, Fond du Lac, Wis.
[illegible]	Study in the Woods	A. F. Bellows	Joseph Watson, Henry Kay, P. O. Del.
[illegible]	Taking a Nap	M. McEwan	Alex. [illegible], Rock Island, Ill.
[illegible]	View of [illegible] Villa at Tivoli	G. L. Brown	[illegible], Austin, Wis.

CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE.

No. Drawn.	Premium.	Name of Artist	Holder of Ticket.
9137—120	The Distinguished Guest	J. B. Irving	Jose W. Cornmore, 47 Exchange-place, N. Y.
122983—211	Colts on the Hill-Side	N. H. Trotter	John Curran, Stevens Point, Wis.
118913—62	May and December	J. H. Lazarus	Mrs. A. R. Cotton, Lyons, Iowa.
146909—270	Evangeline	J. B. Stearns	J. A. Cruise, Wyandotte, Kansas.
192374—89	Village School	L. Toussaint	J. Stringer, 33 4th-av., New-York.
41550—172	Landscape	E. Rondel	C. O. G. Wheeler, c. Church & Franklin, N. Y.
70299—185	Long Pond, Adirondacks	P. Fish Reed	C. A. Church, 269 Wash'n-st., Bost., Mass.
209698—177	Landscape and Figures	E. Rondell	H. M. Kinsley, Chicago, Ill.
209594—64	View near Farmingham	E. Parker	H. M. Kinsley, Chicago, Ill.

We, the undersigned, members of the committee appointed to conduct the drawing of the premiums of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, certify that the numbers written in the foregoing pages have drawn the Premiums which are recorded opposite to them respectively.

I. Y. MUNN,	C. H. NEEDLES,
W. F. COOLBAUGH,	RICHARD SMITH,
R. ROWSE,	J. A. ELLIS,
D. PULSIFER,	R. E. DEMMON,
S. G. WIGHT,	I. R. LILLER,
J. C. DORE,	J. C. W. JORDAN,
CLINTON BRIGGS,	RALPH CHENEY,
AMOS T. HALL,	E. G. HALL,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,	F. A. HOFFMAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1867.
[Signed by above. True Copy.]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amount:
On Route No. 1 $200,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

50,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO. Three quarters in three-quarter boxes and one quarter in half boxes, of a grade not inferior to the BEST PLUG NOW USED BY UNITED STATES NAVY, each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Boxes to be of the best kind, made for the purpose.

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery. *Bidders will please state the earliest dates at which they could deliver the Tobacco.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $300, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 8th of February next, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 piccolo, 1 third flute, 1 E flat clarionet, 2 French horns, 7 B flat clarionets, 3 E flat cornets, 2 E flat trumpets, 3 E flat tenor horns, 3 B flat tenor trombones, 1 B flat baritone, 2 B flat basses, 2 E flat basses, (1 with large bell,) 1 bass drum, 1 tenor drum, 1 pair cymbals, also 3 dozen clarionet reeds.

The above-named instruments are to be plain, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended, and in all respects equal in tone and durability to ornamented instruments.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and be addressed
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, BOILERS, HOISTING-MACHINES AND TRUNK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction, at low prices, constantly on hand.
ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,
SALESROOM NO. 15 DUANE-ST.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAUREL OIL WORKS, Newtown Creek, four 40-bbl. stills, with worms and connections complete; one each No. 1 and No. 4 [illegible] pumps; one 25-horse power boiler; wood and iron tanks, piping, &c. Apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, near Calvary Cemetery.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE A THREE-REVOLUTION single cylinder press, [illegible] inside of bearers, in good running order, adapted to every class of news, book and job work. Address THOMPSON [illegible], No. [illegible], New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....Feb. 9
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY....Feb. 13
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.....Feb. 16
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY.....Feb. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD.......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN.......SATURDAY, Feb. 16
from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA are requested to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........Feb. 6
PALMYRA..........Feb. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Apr. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 16.
The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner..........Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON..........S. Samuels..........Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC....E. Van Sice.....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner..........Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
COLUMBIA..........BARTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
EAGLE..........GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Feb. 25 | MONDAY..........March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 N. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports from A. D. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $350 to $400 for first class, and $210 to $265 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 21, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 16.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.
The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH follows 16th February.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Feb. 16.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 38 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:22 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 225 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GRIGGS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at [illegible]. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house No. 436 5th-av., near 38th-st., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 22 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 85 and 86.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 8th-av. and 137th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 61st-st., near 2d-av.
One Cottage, 118th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,
Mr. James Warren Nash,
Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Mr. David Smith,
Mr. Clarendon B. Morrison,
Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON.—Mansion large, all modern improvements, in perfect order, and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement. Greenhouses and graperies. The outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 25 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, graveled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed. One of the few places of its class for sale in this choice location, with the furniture, farming and garden utensils. Immediate possession will be given, and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND Lexington avs., a three-story and basement brick house; in perfect order; all modern improvements; also a three-story and basement brick house on East 49th-st., near 2d-av.; price $7,000; also four four-story and basement brick, brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements, in perfect order, on 112th-st., Harlem, 2d and 3d avs.; a good investment. Apply to J. A. KENYON, or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 53 Nassau-st.

$10,000.—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, INcluding horses, cows, poultry, wagons and farming utensils, house and outbuildings, in good order, near Westfield, Central Railroad, New-Jersey, one hour and a quarter from City; commutation $65 per year; $6,000 can remain on mortgage for five years at 7 per cent. Apply at No. 87 Pearl-st., and JOSEPH MASON, No. 29 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE COTTAGES, SITuated near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, with fine gardens, one with seven the other with twenty-two lots.
Houses in Yorkville and Harlem.
Also, several fine building plots in the vicinity of the City. BARTLETT & WALDEN, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 85.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO L. Spencer, of 88 acres, most beautifully situated in the town of Madison, one mile from that station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Runyon and F. S. Lathrop, Esq., fronting on turnpike road leading to Morristown, 1½ hours' ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to WM. BRENN, on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 88 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, west 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, brick house, brick barn, and all necessary outbuildings; house contains 20 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements, a large quantity of best fruit; situated on east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., and within 45 minutes of City; will be sold furnished, if desired. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground having the finest river view in Harlem. House contains in all about eighteen rooms, including billiard-room and conservatory, all in fine order with proper conveniences. Price including plants, gas fixtures, &c., $18,000. Address P. O., Box No. 4,322, New-York City.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE at West Mount Vernon; three-story substantial dwelling, with hot-house attached, in fine order; ground 200x100; stable and barn, bath-room, fruit and shade trees; within three minutes of railroad depot. Price, $8,500; terms easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson, thirty miles from the City. Splendid dwelling, fine out-buildings, about six acres elegantly shaded. View of the river unsurpassed. In every respect a first-class residence. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 863 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 76 ACRES, 20 of which is wood; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; double house and barns, and water brought to each, and in excellent repair; situated 1½ miles from Millburn, N. J.; price $13,000. Apply to GEORGE F. BROWN, No. 26 West 41st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW HOUSE, NO. 129 WEST 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 25 feet front, four stories and basement, hard wood parlors; also No. 33 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 9 inches, four-story high-stoop, all brown-stone front. J. B. TALLMAN, Nos. 65, 67 and 69 West 53-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUBLE FARM OF ONE HUNdred and sixty-two (162) acres at Queens, (late Brushville) Long Island, fifteen miles from New-York, with good house and outbuildings. For further particulars and price apply to ALLIGER BROTHERS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A COUNTRY residence; large house in perfect order, 22 rooms, carriage house and stable; about one acre in garden and lawn; near cars and steamboats. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENZEN, No. 88 Nassau-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM ON LONG Island, convenient to the City; 10½ acres of exceedingly rich and highly cultivated land; 2,400 choice dwarf fruit trees, mostly pears; brick house and frame barn, nearly new, in perfect order. Price, $14,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,179 Post-office.

FOR SALE—LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four stories and extension, 25x55x100, No. 8 Van Vorst Square, (No. 267 York-st.,) Jersey City, opposite the Park; one of the most elegant residences and the handsomest location in the city; terms easy; possession in April. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 196 ACRES, 21 miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; good buildings; well fruited; very productive. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 122 Water-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SNUG, COMFORTABLE COTtage, desirably located on the shore at Clifton, Staten Island, containing eleven rooms; ground about 40x155. Price, $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FURnished cottage, desirably located at Fort Hill, Tompkinsville, Staten Island; ground high; view of the bay; two lots of ground; price $6,000, rent $1,000 per year. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 57 West 12th-st., price $16,000. Apply to FRANCIS VINTON, Trustee, or WM. BETTS, JR., No. 22 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, L. I., THE waterside premises lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works, containing about 16 lots. For particulars apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, or HEYE, PALMER & REIS, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house in fine order, $28,000. Possession. Others very desirable, $5,000 to $40,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, WITHIN A FEW minutes of railroad depot, two-story, attic and basement cottage, filled in, containing ten rooms, fine fruit and shade trees. Immediate possession. Price $7,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $5,000, with immediate possession, a pretty cottage containing ten rooms, pleasantly located on the water, near Stamford, Conn.; outbuildings and four acres of ground. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT CHERRY HILL, near Hackensack, a house, stable and carriage-house; house contains all the modern improvements; one acre of garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Inquire No. 226 West-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK STORES Nos. 425 and 429 Fulton-av., corner of Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, 19 feet and 20 feet front and 50 feet deep; excellent business location; half can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. KNOWLTON, Fulton corner Portland-av.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTly situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ESTATE ON THE Hudson in Dutchess County; price $60,000; directly on the water. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-story modern brick house, pleasantly located in Pacific-st; lot 20x90; possession 1st May; price $9,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st.; will be sold low if applied for before being rented. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 8 West 39th-st.

PARTIES HAVING REAL ESTATE TO sell or lease will find purchasers for the same by sending description to BARTLETT & WALDEN, rooms House Savings Bank, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 85.

TWO HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. Apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE AND 3 LOTS IN Brooklyn, $4,500; a farm of 73 acres near Rahway; terms easy, or would exchange. JAQUES, 263 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL MANSION.—ELEGANT extra-sized house and lot for sale, (nearly new,) on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and now only sold on account of change of residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHEAP PLACES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—One of 50 acres, $5,500; one 45 acres, $4,000; 60 acres, $5,000; 27 acres, $2,500; the above have houses, barns, &c., 40 miles from New-York. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. M. STYLES, HOUSES; NO. 52 West 52d-st.; also, No. 157 East 50th-st., partly furnished; several other houses. Apply at No. 144 East 63d-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 389 Washington-st. Apply to T. TALBOT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

NEW METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., CORNER OF 7TH-ST.—The second, third and fourth stories of this building will be rented, and possession given on the 1st of May next. The building is fire-proof, the materials being stone, white marble and iron, and equaled by very few in the City. The Savings Bank will occupy the first story, and a Safe Deposit Company the basement. The security, heating, light and ventilation are of the best kind, and the protection from damage by fire is complete. It is believed that for the safe keeping of valuable paintings, and in the adaptation of the upper story for the higher order of artists, its advantages will be acknowledged. The location of this building is high, healthy and commanding, and in one of the most promising portions of our City. For further information and terms, apply to F. W. RHOL, No. 121 Front-st.; ALLAN HAY, No. 22 Broad-st.; at the Bank opposite the premises, to ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam-power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, VALuable property on Bowery, near Houston-st., running through to Elizabeth-st., suitable for a large dry goods establishment. Also to lease, for a term of years, a large property on 6th-av., near 33d-st., with rear ground adjoining, suitable for a hotel. Inquire of RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 340 6th-av.

STORE TO LET—ON SECOND FLOOR, NO. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; splendid location for any first-class business; also room on third and fourth floors for business purposes. Inquire in hat-store, No. 571 Broadway, or C. C. RICHMOND, Powers' Hotel.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as Nos. 135 and 137 Fulton-st. and Nos. 24 and 26 Ann-st., in one parcel. Also, the property, Nos. 29 and 31 Chatham-st., running through to North William-st. Inquire of RICH'D AMERMAN, No. 340 6th-av.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED three-story brick house on 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; only responsible parties need apply. Also, a partly furnished house on 25th-st., near 4th-av. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large building in University-place, near 12th-st., with splendid show-rooms, suitable for business of any kind requiring space, light and central location. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, in one of the best localities in the City of Hartford, for one year, in exchange for a well-furnished house in New-York, paying the proportionate difference in rent. Address Box No. 28 Hartford, Conn.

BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-ST.—LOFTS FOR LEASE.—The second third and fourth lofts, 50x150 each; the most eligible now on the market; three years' lease. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, A GENteel three-story and attic house; it is furnished all through, and will be rented from 1st of March next, to a private family only. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 32 DEY-ST., FIVE-STORY brown-stone store, north side, between Broadway and Greenwich-st., with immediate possession. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICE NO. 58 BROADWAY, CORner of Exchange-place, on second floor, with splendid light on New-street. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 51 EAST 24TH-ST., PARtially furnished; to be seen between 11 and 3 o'clock. Apply to WM. WATSON & CO., No. 29 Park-place; possession 1st May.

STORE AND DWELLING TO RENT—25x100; building covering the whole lot; one of the best locations for business in the City. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HOUSES TO LET—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class furnished houses in the City, and a few unfurnished. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.—OUR OFFICES, NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST., and the furniture for sale at low prices. ABBETT & FULLER.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, NOS. 115, 117 and 119 Elm-st., 50 feet front. Apply on the premises.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET, with basement, in a good store in Park-place, near Broadway. Apply at No. 60 John-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A QUIET FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS desire to obtain part of a house with a private family from May 1; persons wishing to economize in rent will find this a favorable opportunity; unexceptionable references given. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—NEATly furnished, and in a respectable neighborhood; rent must be moderate. Address, stating full particulars, CARROLL, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ON LEASE, A WELL-LIGHTED building containing from 12,000 to 20,000 feet of flooring, with steam power; possession on or before May 1. Address FACTORY, No. 16 Ridge-st.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE (THREE rooms) for man and wife, east side of the City, below 6th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house located between 8th and 14th sts., west of Broadway, will dispose of a large, well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; references required. Address, with name and residence, L. T. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS ADjoining; rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. No. 24 West 29th-st.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY HAVE A pleasant room to let with board; terms moderate and location pleasant. No. 152 West 29th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea if desired, at 330 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 335 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 157 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS. Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $1,000 each.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO[illegible] let, and sold on installments, at the manu[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY, March 1, 1867.
GRAND BAL D'OPERA.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the honor to announce that on the above-named date the NEW ACADEMY will be brilliantly inaugurated by a GRAND BAL D'OPERA, which it is intended shall in the COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ORCHESTRAL FORCE employed, as well as in other ENTERTAINING FEATURES, surpass the highly successful Bal d'Opera of last year.
The orchestras will be under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Mr. H. GRILL and Mr. GRAFULLA.
In order to promote the comfort of guests, ONLY ONE THOUSAND TICKETS of admission will be issued; while, to insure respectability in the attendance, the tickets will be disposed of only to persons of known standing in society, and without privilege of transfer.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
August Belmont,
Henry G. Stebbins,
H. A. Johnson,
Francis Skiddy,
N. H. Wolfe,
A. C. Munson,
G. G. Howland,
W. B. Bend,
Shepherd Gandy,
Wm. R. Travers,
J. Bowers Lee,
H. W. Brevoort,
W. D. Morgan,
Geo. Amory,
Paul J. Forbes,
D. Kingsland.
Leonard W. Jerome,
Robt. L. Cutting,
Wm. Cutting,
S. L. M. Barlow,
Edward R. Bell,
P. C. Schuyler,
Henry F. Vail,
Henry C. Fearing,
Henry Clews,
Henry A. Smythe,
J. W. Clendenin,
A. Pell,
B. Robinson, Jr.,
Wm. T. Blodgett,
R. L. Cutting, Jr.,
All applications for cards of admission must be made to some one of the gentlemen of the Committee, or to the director of the Academy of Music, who will establish an office for the accommodation of such applicants at the music-store of Messrs. Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway.
The sale of tickets will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and continue daily during those hours.
PRICE OF TICKETS:
Admitting a lady and gentleman..........$10
Extra ladies' tickets..........5
Further particulars will be shortly made public.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. LESTER WALLACK and the principal members of the company from WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW-YORK, will appear in the celebrated comedy entitled "OURS," on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 8.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, FEB. 9,
first and only PAREPA MATINEE, with all the great artists.
Doors open at 1, to begin at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats. For sale at the Academy of Music.

HOBOKEN ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.
In compliance with numerous requests of families desirous of hearing the celebrated prima donna MME. PAREPA, Mr. Harrison begs to announce ONE GRAND CONCERT, On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock, With the following great artists:
Mme. PAREPA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA and
Mr. G. W. COLBY.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at ticket office, No. 128 Washington-st., Hoboken.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE THREE RED MEN.
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as OTTO.
THE YOUNG REEFER.
Miss FANNY HERRING as JULIAN.
THE BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager.
J. C. DUSENBERRY..........Agent.
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
CROWDED HOUSES,
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
GEO. CHRISTY continues to delight his many admirers.
First appearance of Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT, Comedian.
Second week of the greatest living Comedian, Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.
GRIFFIN and CHRISTY IN NEW ACTS.
MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE.—Valentines in $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50 lots, at half-price. Also, an immense stock varying in price from 1c. to $100 each; discount 50 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to at the factory of the NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,309 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness. Consultations during the evening till 9 P. M.

IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM.
Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally.
It will cure you.

ALWAYS SURE.—A PATIENT WRITES: "I spent $40 for drugs. All failed. Electricity relieved me in ten minutes, without pain or exposure." A private letter (worth fifty books) given away: write for it and save health and money. Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., New-York. Exclusive board and attendance. Positive relief or money refunded.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

THE CELEBRATED DR. A. ROSENBERG, for certain diseases, both sexes. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the [illegible] effects of all other remedies; [illegible] than six hours; [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by the popular author, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, expressly for this establishment, entitled the CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, with NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB PROPERTIES, SPLENDID COSTUMES, and ORIGINAL MECHANICAL EFFECTS. NEW AND ORIGINAL MUSIC, by the eminent composer, THOMAS BAKER, Esq.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION will occur, in which the VAN AMBURGH LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of Lions, Leopards, Elephant, Camel, Zebec, Deer, Ostrich, &c., &c., will appear, together with over TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
Characters will be sustained by the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF THE HORSE COMEDY, received at each representation with PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
First week of the spirited equestrian diversion, entitled BLIND MAN'S BUFF, by Mlle. Jennette Ellsler, Mlle. Soyer, Miss Emma Stickney, Miss Roberts and Mr. N. Austin.
STARTLING ACTS IN THE RING, introducing the greatest of lady riders, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, and all the principal artists of the LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS ever brought together on this continent. Each entertainment to conclude with the successful side-splitting horse comedy, entitled the JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

STEINWAY HALL. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.
NIGHTS TO THE GREAT COMPOSERS.
LAST FOUR WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.
Mr. L. F. Harrison has much pleasure in announcing that THIS EVENING, is set apart for A WALLACE NIGHT, when the works of this well-known composer will form the principal feature of the programme.
Mme. PAREPA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,
and increased orchestra will take part, making in all an array of unequaled talent, and affording to the admirers of the late William Vincent Wallace an opportunity of hearing many of his principal pieces to the best possible advantage.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
The above programme will be repeated on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

GRAND COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
Now on exhibition and for sale, at No. 845 Broadway opposite Wallack's Theatre, ROSA BONHEUR'S original world-renowned "HORSE FAIR," and 150 other SPLENDID WORKS OF ART, by native and foreign artists, formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, ESQ., OF NEW-JERSEY.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
For catalogues and prices apply as above to H. W. DERBY.

MME. PAREPA WILL SING "WHEN THE ELVES AT DAWN DO PASS," from Wallace's Opera "Amber Witch," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Steinway Hall. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway. Price 40c.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANOrama in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
BY REV. J. C. FLETCHER,
2,000 MILES UP THE AMAZON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock.
In the Reformed Dutch Church in West 21st-st., east of 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. Alex. R. Thompson.)
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Chas. Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway, and at the door.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. HEBBARD will lecture THIS EVENING, on FOOD AND DRINK—How to be fat. How to be lean. How to form muscles, brain, nerves, bone, &c. How to be warm. How to keep cool. Relative value of all kinds of food. What we should and should not drink. Pork-eating, tobacco-chewing, &c. He will give to his audience specimens of the best bread ever eaten. Saturday evening he will lecture to gentlemen only.

THE LECTURE ON "AMERICA AND AMERICANS," which was unavoidably postponed on Jan. 21, will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, at the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

A POEM ON "TEMPERANCE" WILL be delivered by Rev. R. G. PLUMLEY, at Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 125 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Opens its second half year Feb. 4.
Courses of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy by Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D., and on Æsthetics and Philosophy of History, by Prof. H. B. SMITH, D. D. A few vacancies for boarding pupils.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Board and tuition $100 per term. Spring term opens Feb. 11, 1867. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Spring term of this seminary for the thorough education of young ladies will commence Feb. 7. For admission or circulars with full particulars address REV. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.
The 118th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st. PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies requires a thoroughly competent professor of music, who has had experience in such institutions. Call at 5th-av. Hotel Saturday, Feb. 9, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE ROCKLAND Female Institute, Nyack, on the Hudson, begins this week. Parties who desire to send their daughters can meet the Principal on Saturday, Feb. 9, at the 5th-av. Hotel, New-York City.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERAture by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris. Teachers' school tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 3 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY COMMUNICANT OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church, with a thorough knowledge of English, French, music and the rudiments of Latin, to teach the children of a clergyman's family, (and possibly others,) near West Point. Address Rev. C. F. HOFFMAN, Garrisons Post-office, New-York.

A LADY FROM EUROPE, PROFESSOR of English, French and music, desires to meet with a family where tuition in the above branches would be taken in exchange for board; references given and required. Address HOME, Station E.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF THE piano, &c., German, desires an engagement for Thursdays and Fridays, at a seminary; best of references. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, No. 113 East 14th-st.; at home from 12 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I., a gentleman qualified to teach the classics, the higher English branches and vocal music. Address immediately, with [illegible] and testimonials, E. T. MACK, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART.
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer..........H. J. JACKSON.
ON EVERY EVENING
will be presented Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK,
being the third of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
in which the same effort that found such crowning encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
The following is the distribution of the characters:

Duke of Venice	W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia	James Duff
Antonio, the merchant of Venice	M. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend	J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	Barton Hill.
Salanio,	W. Nelson Decker
Salarino,	Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica	Marshall Oliver
Shylock, a Jew	Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend	J. Duell
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown	W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot	W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger	Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio	H. Hogan
Balthazar, servant to Portia	J. Sutton
Portia, a rich heiress	Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman	M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock	J. Morton

The scenery embraces—
The Rialto, Venice, by..........C. W. WITHAM
2. A Venetian Street..........C. W. WITHAM
3. Church of San Giovanni, by..........C. W. WITHAM
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by..........C. W. WITHAM
5. A Hall of Portius' House, by..........J. HILLIARD
6. A Garden in Genoa..........J. HILLIARD
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by..........C. W. WITHAM
The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANON and assistants.
The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUELL and KEOGH.
The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., when seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, &c.
TWENTY-FIFTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Third appearance this season of MR. J. W. WALLACK.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, 1867, will be presented, after careful preparation, an ENTIRELY NEW PIECE, written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled A DANGEROUS GAME.
The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Beuschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MISS CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.
ACT FIRST. EXTERIOR OF THE BARON'S CHATEAU ON THE HILL, THE RIVER FLOWING BENEATH.
ACT SECOND. DRAWING-ROOM IN THE BARON'S CHATEAU, OPENING ON A TERRACE, WITH VIEW OF PARK.
ACT THIRD. BLUE ROOM IN THE TOWER OF THE CHATEAU.
ACT FOURTH. DRAWING-ROOM AND BOUDOIR IN THE BARON'S CHATEAU.
Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
Third night of the brief season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
ONLY REPRESENTATION MOST POSITIVELY Of Mozart's charming opera, the MAGIC FLUTE, MAGIC FLUTE, MAGIC FLUTE, MAGIC FLUTE.
Queen of Night, Mlle. NADDI; Papagena, Mme. ROTTER; Tamino, Mr. GRASCHEL; Savastro, Mr. CHANDON; Papageno, Mr. FORMES; supported by Messrs. URCHES, LEHMAN, WEINHOLD, &c. An EXCELLENT CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA, presenting an ensemble of the very first standard.
Grand Operatic Matinee on SATURDAY, at 75 cents admission to all seats, without extra charge for reserving in advance.
Seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE grand spectacular drama of the BIRD OF PARADISE, with all its beautiful scenery, music, costumes, transformations, &c.
SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M., LAST BIRD OF PARADISE MATINEE.
In preparation, the famous drama by Tom Taylor, called the TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN, which will be produced with an UNPRECEDENTED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, at 7¾ P. M., with the kind assistance of Mlle. ELVIRA NADDI,
LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE, comedy in three acts, by Clairville and Bernard.
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE, comic opera, by Victor Massée.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

MME. PAREPA WILL SING "SWEET SPIRIT HEAR MY PRAYER," from Wallace's Opera "Lurline," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Steinway Hall. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway. Price 40c.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
NOTE.—The new illusions are performed entirely without apparatus.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME, and the "most mysterious wonder of modern times."
PROTEUS—PROTEUS—PROTEUS.
"The Basket Trick," and "Floating Head," in consequence of the immense enthusiasm, will be continued.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee Doors open at 1¼.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THE ONLY LEON, CINDER-LEON, Rival Darkeys.
Mlle. Kellifanti, MADAGASCAR, Odds and Ends.
Mlle. Seymourgali, BALLET TROUPE, Naughty Girls.
Mlle. Allenalini, DEMON DANCE, The Twins.
Mlle. Pricmeye, NINE THIRTY, Prima Donna.
Mlle. Obesstyleni. The Only Leon.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

TO MANAGERS.
A DANGEROUS GAME, now performing at Wallack's Theatre, with brilliant success. Authorized copies of the above play, with the right to produce the same, can only be procured by application to the undersigned.
ALFRED W. YOUNG, Wallack's Theatre.

A CARD—THE BURNING OF TRENOR'S PALACE HALL.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes, soirees and balls will for the present be held at his other large and splendid rooms, Lyric Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st. A soiree THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6th inst.

MEETINGS.

ATTENTION MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN.
A memorial on the happy temperance influence of the late JAMES BREWSTER, Esq., of New-Haven, on mechanics and workingmen, will be delivered at the Cooper Institute on SUNDAY EVENING next, by Dr. JOHN MARSH, late Secretary of Temperance Union. Distinguished gentlemen at New-Haven have given it their high approval. To mechanics and workingmen it will be deeply interesting. Seats free.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—Dr. WM. C. ROBERTS will read before the Academy a Eulogium on its late President, Dr. Joseph Mather Smith, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the small chapel of the University, Washington-square, at 8 o'clock. The profession and the public are invited. A. C. POST, M. D., President.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for trustees and committees of this Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1867. The polls will open at 2 and close at 7 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
JIREH BULL, Rec. Sec.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $3 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 3 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Death of Ex-Gov. Hunt—Charges Against Senator Cornell—City Matters—The Health Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867.

Both Houses met last evening, and continued in session but a brief time, the message of the Governor officially announcing the death of Ex-Gov. HUNT being followed by an adjournment out of respect for his memory.

There was no speaking in the Assembly, but in the Senate these proceedings took place:

Mr. CROWLEY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with feelings of sadness of the death of Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, formerly Governor of this State, as well as a worthy incumbent of many offices of honor and trust in the State and nation.

Resolved, That the condolence of the Senate be officially tendered to the family of the deceased, and that as a proper mark of respect for the memory of the departed, this Senate do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The flags at half-mast upon the public buildings of the Capital to-day remind me that the name of WASHINGTON HUNT lives in the memory of our State, and is fresh in the minds of its citizens. I, Sir, would be an unfaithful representative of the public feeling and sentiment of my district, which, for over forty years, has been the home of the departed, if I failed, upon this occasion, to give expression to the sorrow which his death brings to it. He served that district well and faithfully in the past, in offices of honor and trust; first, as Judge of the Niagara Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed by Gov. MARCY, in 1835, at the early age of twenty-five years, and which position he held until 1841, and afterward, for six years, as a member of the House of Representatives, in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congress.

Upon the resignation of MILLARD FILLMORE, of the office of Comptroller of this State, in 1849, and his accession to the Vice-Presidency of the nation, Mr. HUNT was appointed to succeed him, and held the office of Comptroller during the residue of Mr. FILLMORE's term, and was elected by the people to the same office in the Fall of 1849, and held it until he was elected Governor of the State, in 1850.

As a Judge, he held the scales of justice with an impartial hand. As a member of Congress, he was second to none upon the delegation from our State. As Comptroller, he was able, honest, and faithful in the discharge of the duties of the office. As Governor, he looked only to the public good, and was the first to recommend the enlargement of our canals, under the developing influences of which he had seen his adopted home expand into a beautiful city, and a line of villages and cities uprising into existence from the lakes to tide water.

He came from public life with clean hands and an unsullied record, and as a private citizen not even a breath of suspicion attaches to his character. At his home in Lockport he was public-spirited, engaging in almost every enterprise of a beneficial public character. In private he was generous and charitable to a fault, and his death where he was best known, will be universally regretted.

Politically, I have never been in unison with him. Over his open grave I bury all party strife. The public service of a man lives in the good opinion of his fellow men. Political feuds or errors of judgment die with the mortal breath. To the impartial judgment of his fellow-citizens I leave the name and reputation of WASHINGTON HUNT, one of Niagara's, and indeed I may say, one of New-York's most distinguished citizens.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY, in seconding the resolution, said it was to him a sad yet pleasant duty to add tribute to the worthy and eminent citizen whose death had just been announced to the Senate. He said he had, perhaps, known the deceased as long, yes, longer than any other member of this body. His acquaintance with him went back 35 years. When he first knew him he was young, ardent, enthusiastic and buoyant with hope—eager in pursuit of fame and fortune—that goal to which American youth may aspire, but to which so few attain. Yet WASHINGTON HUNT won success in respect to both. Ten years after he met Mr. HUNT in the halls of our National Council. Fortune had favored him—honors were heaped upon him, and he wore them creditably and gracefully. He had been, first, Judge of his county, and next served six years in Congress. Diligent, industrious and capable, he always performed his duties fully and well. From Washington, he was called back to his own State Capital, and, as Comptroller and Governor, he distinguished himself by assiduity and capability. Thus fulfilling, ably, and with profit to the people, the various responsible public duties that had fallen to his share, he retired to enjoy that ease and gratify those tastes which a cultivated mind and a literary disposition render doubly welcome. In all the relations of life he was most highly esteemed by all his fellow-citizens. He was a just and good man; a man who feared God; a man not afraid to do right. He did not fill that great space in the public mind which some men have occupied, because he always felt it to be the best to hold to the beaten path. He was conservative by nature, and whenever party sought extreme ends he held back. His light was steady, not meteoric. His loss is a public loss; and especially so in these times, when the influence of the good of whatever party is so much needed and is of so much value.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

SENATOR C. J. CORNELL.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom were referred the petition of Mr. CORNELL and the petitions of numerous citizens of New-York, asking for an investigation of the charges against him, reported unanimously last evening, that the charges had not been sustained, and they therefore asked to be discharged from their further consideration. Their request was granted, so that the business is at an end. The truth is, that after all the fuss that was made originally by the complainants, and the terrible threats that were made, nobody came before the Committee to sustain the charges by evidence, nor was there any one who appeared to take the slightest interest in the case. The Committee, after repeatedly announcing their readiness to take up the charges, felt constrained to regard them as abandoned, and very properly announced that conclusion to the Senate. The result is, that Mr. CORNELL, whether rightly or not, stands in the attitude of a man who has been charged with gross official malfeasance, has sought investigation in the proper quarter, and whose accusers have shrunk from meeting him before an impartial tribunal. This cannot be otherwise than a great triumph for him. The wealthy gentlemen who live at home at ease, and draw the checks which keep the machinery of the Citizens' Association in operation, ought to understand how wretchedly their business is usually mismanaged at Albany. No long list of first-class names and large subscriptions will enable the Association to accomplish its projected reforms unless there is a more liberal supply of brains brought into employment.

CITY MATTERS.

The signs are that this is to be a great week in regard to City matters. The hotels are thronged with well-known politicians and public men from the City, a very large number of whom are here on different sides of the School Bill, the fate of which will probably be decided in the Assembly Committee this afternoon. Many leading Republicans of the moderate kind are here acting in concert with the School Trustees in favor of the old system, while several of the fiercest Radical leaders are pressing the passage of the bill by every means in their power.

HEALTH BILL.

In the Senate the Health Bill occupied the entire morning hour. This is an excessively long, and since many of the Senators were not ashamed to confess their inability to comprehend its provisions, I may venture to say an incomprehensible bill, relating entirely to matters of detail, and intended to give the Board more efficient means of exercising its general powers—these latter being, it is said, not increased. After a lively and protracted debate, in which Senator ANDREWS labored with much ability, if not with entire success, to make its meaning generally intelligible, it was disposed of for the present by referring it to the Judiciary Committee, who will redraft it, and endeavor to state its provisions in less ambiguous language.

NEW-YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Interesting Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867.

The State Medical Society of the State assembled at 11 o'clock in the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall at Albany. Quite a large number of our most eminent physicians were present, among whom were noticed Drs. MARCH, LANSING, BAILY, HUTCHISON, BRINSMADE, WILLIAMS, BOULWARE, MOSHER, CONGDON, and others.

Prayer was offered by Dr. DARLING.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, JAS. C. HUTCHISON, of Brooklyn, read his annual address. He expressed his gratitude that so many of their former members were spared to meet once more, although some names of great distinction had been lost. Medical education had become better, and schools were improved. We should not, he thought, think too much of bedside instruction. It only occupies a part of the teaching students should have. In New-York, medical education had become a very important branch. That city had readily become a great focus of the profession. Greater attention should be paid to the subject of education at our colleges, who often confer degrees when a proper amount of study had not been given. There are three medical journals in the State, materially well sustained, and conducted with ability. He recommended the collection of the transactions of the Society. At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed authorizing a medical society in each county to make rules for the regulation of its members, with power to discipline and expel, subject to review by the State Society. This law gives to them the power to regulate the admission of members. He regretted that its provisions were not confined to the regular profession. He thought that the Metropolitan Health Bill had ameliorated the condition of the inhabitants of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. In conclusion, he begged the forbearance of the Convention.

On motion, the address was ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEES.

A Committee on Credentials was announced, consisting of Drs. THOMPSON, LANSING and BAILEY; and one on Business, consisting of Drs. SQUIRE, VANDERPOEL and GRAY.

On motion of Dr. CRANDALL, a Committee was appointed to invite the members of the Legislature to attend the meetings. Drs. CRANDALL, ARMITAGE and ORMSBY were appointed such Committee.

A similar Committee was appointed to invite gentlemen of the medical profession in the city to be present.

On motion of Dr. BRINSMADE, of Troy, a Committee of three were ordered to be appointed to consider the suggestion in the President's address. Dr. BRINSMADE, Dr. HYDE and Dr. CHAMBERLAIN were appointed such Committee.

Several distinguished medical gentlemen were introduced to the Convention by Dr. MARCH.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PAPERS.

Communications were submitted from several County Medical Societies.

The Chairman of the Business Committee said that by a resolution of the Society all communications, except those of officers and of County Medical Societies, must be referred to that Committee.

Dr. MARCH, from the Committee on Place of Meeting, offered the thanks of the Society to Mayor THACHER, of Albany, for the use of this beautiful room, in aid of the cause of the medical profession. Adopted.

Dr. POTTER, of Montgomery County, presented a curious malformation of the spine, covered with a parasitic growth, in the case of a man about 40 years of age. The case occupied considerable attention, as the formations were unusual.

The Treasurer, J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH, of Albany, read his annual report, showing a satisfactory condition of the funds of the Society. Accepted and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Dr. ELLIOTT read a paper on still-birth, advocating *post-mortem* examinations; calling forth an animated commentary from Dr. STORER, of Boston.

Dr. MARCH read a paper on the removal of the urinary calculus from the urethra, followed by Dr. HIRAM CORLISS, of Washington County, who detailed a very interesting operation performed by him in 1837.

The titles of several papers were read by the Chairman of the Business Committee, Dr. SQUIRE, who moved to refer them to the Publication Committee. Carried.

A report was submitted from the delegation to New-Hampshire last year, and read to the Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention took a recess till 3 o'clock, when the President announced the following Nominating Committee:

First, Dr. Hubbard; Second, Dr. E. N. Parker; Third, Dr. J. V. P. Quackenbush; Fourth, Dr. Doolittle; Fifth, Dr. D. P. Bissell; Sixth, Dr. Crandall; Seventh, Dr. Manlius Smith; Eighth, Dr. Deane.

Dr. MANLIUS SMITH was requested to transmit to the Society an obituary of Dr. TAYLOR, an Ex-President of the Society.

Papers were read by Dr. FREDERICK HYDE on Hernia, and by Dr. J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH on Spontaneous Evolution. A report was submitted to the Censor. Prof. STORER read a paper on Chronic Meteretis.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

In the evening Dr. MORRIS, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in New-York, read a paper on Consanguineous Marriages. He said that evils the most dreadful flow from them, including deafness, lack of speech and blindness. Statistics were given in favor of this idea. Dr. F. B. HOUGH, compiler of the census, furnished some confirmatory figures. Dr. BIBBINS said there was no doubt that the race would have been better if it had not sprung from a single pair. Drs. STAATS and others joined in the discussion.

At 9 o'clock the Society adjourned to attend a collation given by the physicians of Albany. They were welcomed in a spirited and happy speech by W. H. BOGART, of the *World*, on behalf of citizens of Albany. Speeches and toasts were made by other gentlemen for over an hour, when the fraternity dispersed.

State Workingmen's Assembly—Third Annual Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867.

The third annual meeting of the Workingmen's Assembly of New-York met in the City Hall, in this place, this noon. A large attendance was present from various cities and villages in the State, and several noted gentlemen interested in the movement were in attendance. Among them was Mr. WM. J. JESSUP, of New-York, President of the National Labor Congress. As much interest as usual does not appear to be felt, as wages are about as high as a year ago, and provisions lower. It is understood some of the mooted points of former years will come up, among them the eight-hour question and that of limitation of the employment of apprentices.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. JOHN PARR, of the printers of Albany, made an address, in which he gave an account of the state of labor and the cause of workingmen during the last twelve months. Correspondence had been the principal labor of his office, although much incidental work had been performed. The year had been singularly eventful to labor reform. The eight hour bill had been defeated in the Legislature, and the house-painters and ship-caulkers had suffered a reverse in the failure of their attempt to obtain the same benefit by other than legislative action. *Fincher's Trades' Review* had been discontinued, thus leaving them without a national organ. Such failures and reverses had daunted the weak-hearted; but it had one good effect. The chaff had become separated from the wheat, and all true men had showed their hands. A bill to shorten the hours of work had been already introduced, the provisions of which are understood to be the same as last year. It is to be hoped it will pass. Another important measure was the apprenticeship question. Besides the journeymen and apprentices, there are a large number of employers who are looking to the Trades Unions for help and assistance. It is needed to get a supply of good workmen. No great opposition is expected to this question from small employers. Convict labor is not the proper policy of the State. Laws to secure to workmen the payment of their wages are needed. An exemption from income tax to the amount of $1,000 would be a just provision, and members of Congress should be asked to vote for such a measure. They would not dare to oppose their constituents. Mr. PARR closed by inviting a careful consideration of the matters in the report, and a cultivation of the sense of dignity of labor in the workingman. Let us understand ourselves.

The Secretary, Mr. JAMES CONWAY, also made a report, setting forth the state of correspondence of the Society and the measures which had been adopted by it.

The Railroad War—Commodore Vanderbilt Before the House Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Committee rooms of the Capitol have been crowded this evening. The Railroad Committee had under examination Commodore VANDERBILT, President of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. He gave his testimony with great *sang froid*, and seemed to regard the quarrel as a private one, which it was a piece of impertinence in the Legislature to interfere with. Being asked why he did not apply to the Courts for redress against the New-York Central road, he said the law was altogether too slow for him while he held the remedy in his own hands. He did not care a fig for the $100,000 the Central owed him, but he was bound to have his rights. He was under examination for some hours, and answered questions with great readiness, but the impression is that the Committee are not much wiser for their pains. The audience laughed heartily at the seeming *naivete* of some of his replies.

The School Bill was discussed in the Assembly Chamber before the Committee on Schools, by Gen. FOSTER and Mr. MARSHALL in favor of the new bill, and Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE and WILLIAM R. CURTIS against it. The meeting of the Committee will be resumed to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The investigation of the difficulties between the Central and Hudson River roads was continued before the House Committee on Railroads this afternoon. The only witness examined was CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who testified substantially as follows: Am President of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; was present at a meeting of the Directors before the break was made at Albany; there was no proposition for an adjustment of the difficulties by the Central Railroad, as far as I know; the Hudson River made no proposition to settle the difficulties at that time; after the resolution of the Central Directors to rescind the $100,000 arrangement, I was present at a meeting at our house when the conclusion was arrived at that resulted in breaking the connection; we supposed our terminus was at Greenbush; can't tell if there is anything in the charter compelling us to connect on this side; always understood the ferryage was free to passengers; don't know as to freight; I had stock in the Central, but sold only because I did not want to have anything to do with the new men who controlled it; had no confidence in Mr. KEEP's management; I had 6,000 shares; did not sell or buy any stock in view of breaking the connection at Albany; sold at a loss; the Hudson River never claimed more than pro rata rates, but the Central Railroad wanted to use our road for three or four months at pro rata rates, and we were unwilling unless they would give us their freight for the round year; I consider that from three to five hundred thousand dollars would have been only a fair compensation for the way in which the Central Railroad wanted to use the road. My son made the $100,000 arrangement; I disapproved of it, but felt honorably bound to carry it out; the rescinding of their agreement by the Central was the cause of breaking the connection; they did not think we dare make the break; but we did so because we thought they would delay coming to an understanding until Spring, and then refuse entirely.

Question—If the Central should refuse to carry out the present agreement, would you break the connection again?

Answer—I don't know about that—I don't think they will do so; I have no objections to legislation to prevent such interruptions to trade and travel, provided the law be general, and operating alike upon all roads; we would send the Central freight and they would send our cars back empty; and had great difficulty in getting them back at all. We had no means of telling how much they used these cars. The arrangement in regard to hauling from Thirty-first to Chambers-street was made with Mr. RICHMOND. We do not desire to make a dollar on this, and are willing they get it done cheaper if they can. It was my intention to continue to break as long as the Central refused to carry out their agreement, unless compelled by law. The effect on trade and commerce would be injurious, and might have been a prohibition on through freight. I do not think it would affect the travel as much.

Q.—Were you not aware that in punishing the Central Road you were punishing the public? A.—I did not want to punish anybody. I only wanted our rights. The law is too slow for me when I have the power in my own hands. I did not think much of legal remedies. I considered the $100,000 a mere bagatelle. It was a matter of principle I desired to enforce. If the Central had not rescinded their resolution, or refused to pay their just proportion of expenses, there would have been no trouble; we do not complain because they use our cars, but we don't believe they give a correct account, as they are doubtless used on side roads, and their own agents may not be able to tell; after receiving notice of the action of the Central, there were Committees appointed to negotiate, and the break was not made until I thought every means of conciliation was exhausted; we said, you have broken your contract, what do you propose to do in place of it? they refused to do anything; did not meet with the Committee in the evening; my evenings are devoted to whist, and I don't allow business to interfere with the game; in the subsequent arrangement we got what suited me better than the $100,000; if they live up to it we won't have to send our cars empty from Albany to New-York; I have no unkindly feeling toward Mr. KEEP; the Athens road is the cause of Mr. KEEP's offence; I own one-quarter of it and Mr. DREW one-quarter; my connection with this road is one of the foolish acts of my life; don't think it affects the Hudson River road injuriously.

Q.—How much stock have you in the Harlem Railroad? A.—I prefer not to give an inventory of my estate.

Q.—How much stock have you in the Hudson River Railroad? The witness declined to answer.

Don't know whether I have a controlling interest; I never had any difficulty with our Directors; there is about $7,000,000 of stock, and the indebtedness is about $700,000 more; I had a conversation with Mr. RICHMOND in regard to the consolidation of the two roads; he was anxious to have one trunk line to New-York; told him I did not think the stockholders would agree to it; he then suggested a lease of our line, and I think I referred that to Mr. CLARKE and Mr. SCHELL, who subsequently reported that they did not think it could be effected, when I so informed Mr. RICHMOND; he proposed to effect it by taking an account of stock; he sent me such an account and I told our people to make a similar account, and when we came together we differed so widely that the matter was abandoned.

Q.—What was the object of getting the Hudson and Harlem Roads under one control?

A.—When I got into the Harlem I owned nothing in the Hudson; I tried to bring the Harlem up, but found continual clashing with the Hudson; I then got into the latter, and the result is that the interests of the two roads are harmonized.

Mr. WM. H. VANDERBILT here stated that his father owned about one half of the Harlem and seventeen thousand shares of Hudson River.

Witness repeated that he could not say whether he owned a controlling interest in those roads.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. COWLEY presented a petition asking for an increase of the number of piers and slips in the Canal District in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To enable EDWARD CUNARD to hold and convey real estate.

To amend the charter of the New-York Eclectic Association.

Increasing the powers of Legislative Committees.

For the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals.

Relative to Father Mathew Temperance Society, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Masonic Hall Association of Watertown.

To amend the charter of Elmira.

BILL NOTICED.

Mr. LENT gave notice of a bill to incorporate a camp-meeting association of the Methodist Church of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PARSON—To create a Department of Charities and Correction in Brooklyn.

By Mr. T. MURPHY—To incorporate the New-York Yacht and Jockey Club.

By Mr. LENT—Appropriating $1,200 for payment of GEORGE W. BLUNT for stereotype plates and maps for the Harbor Commissioners' report of 1856 and 1857.

By Mr. KLINE—Relative to the compensation of executors and administrators, guardians, assignees and other trustees. It authorizes them to charge not to exceed ten per cent. for collecting and paying out, receiving and investing, or necessarily reinvesting.

By Mr. FOLGER—Requiring county officials to furnish more fully and speedily the Senators of the State with the criminal statistics of their respective counties.

BILLS PASSED.

Abolishing the Board of Excise Commissioners for Chautauqua County.

For the relief of J. J. BOZZONI and DANIEL D. LORD, New-York.

Amending an act relative to clerks in the Kings County Clerk's office.

Amending the charter of Odd Fellow's Hall Association, New-York.

To reduce the expense of maintaining prisoners in Oswego County.

Incorporating Engine Company No. 2, Town of Winfield, Queens County.

THE LATE GIFT LOTTERY IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. LOW moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the lottery or gift enterprise lately held in New-York for the alleged benefit of the orphans of deceased soldiers, and report also whether the same was in contravention of law.

Mr. LOW said he had received a letter from a distinguished officer, who writes him that unless the Legislature take some action in the premises, the institution for whose benefit it was ostensibly started and carried out will not get a dollar of the large amount realized.

Mr. FOLGER thought a proper reference of the resolution would be to the Grand Jury of New-York. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that all lotteries or gift enterprises are contrary to law.

Messrs. ANDREWS and LENT understood that the police authorities of New-York have taken cognizance of the matter, and they doubted not a remedy will be applied if any remedy can be found.

The resolution was withdrawn.

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

Mr. FOLGER moved the concurrent resolution requesting the Legislature of Pennsylvania to amend or declare its existing laws relative to the North Branch Canal, so as to do away with the extravagantly discriminating tolls now enforced against citizens of our State. It was adopted.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL.

The bill amending the Metropolitan Health Bill was considered at length in Committee of the Whole, but without amendment. Progress was reported, and the bill referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

TRANSPORTATION OF COAL.

Mr. FOLGER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Standing Committee on Canals to inquire what right the Junction Canal exacts two and a half cents per ton per mile on coal [illegible] the Legislature of this State to compel a reduction thereof.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The entire morning hour of the Assembly was occupied in the consideration of a private claims bill.

THE QUARANTINE BILL.

The Quarantine Bill was referred back to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CRETANS.

A communication was received from JOHN A. RALLI, Greek Consul in New-York, expressing the thanks of the Hellenic community of Liverpool to the Boston and New-York communities, and American people, for their sympathies with the Cretans.

The Assembly voted a recess until this evening.

The Assembly met at 7:30 P. M.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To consolidate the Buffalo and State Line Railroad with the Erie and State Line Railroad.

To incorporate the Laborers' Protective Union of West Troy.

Authorizing the Long Island Railroad Company to increase its capital stock.

To prohibit the execution of criminals in the Court-houses of Orange County.

Requiring the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to construct a bridge across their canal in Port Jervis.

Incorporating the German Mission House Association of the port of New-York.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. BURROWS presented a remonstrance from the Buffalo Common Council against an increase of fare on the Niagara-street Railroad, and on his motion the bill was referred back to the Railroad Committee.

THE GRINDING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following additional members on the Grinding Committee: Messrs. Burrows, Berryman, Covell, Ballard, Boyd, Wyeth and Starr.

Murders by Bandits in Texas—Indians Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Official information received from Fort McIntosh reports that 12 or 15 bandits are running about the country between the Nueces River and San Antonio. They killed eight persons and pillaged their houses. Maj. HOGAN, with a small party, started in pursuit, and succeeded in killing three of them, and capturing 12 horses, with the loss of one man.

Capt. JOHN A. WILCOX, with a scouting party, on the 18th of January, near San Saba, pursued a party of Indians, overtook and killed two of them. They abandoned their horses and sought refuge in the mountains.

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, by invitation, addressed the citizens, in the hall of the House of Representatives, upon the condition of the country. There was a large attendance.

The State Senate have adopted the report of the Committee on Federal Relations on the Constitutional Amendment, to the effect that Louisiana refuses to accede.

The Maine Legislature and Impartial Suffrage.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, this morning, declaring that the people of Maine demand that impartial suffrage throughout the United States be incorporated into an organic law; that conscious, intelligent traitors who originated the rebellion be forever excluded from all political power and privileges; that JEFF. DAVIS ought to be brought to a speedy trial, and that the extreme penalty should follow his conviction; that the pretended State governments set up by President JOHNSON are mere usurpations, and that Maine demands their immediate and total abolition, and the organization of suitable governments throughout the ten States lately in rebellion, founded on the organic laws of Congress and the will of the loyal people.

The Kansas Legislature—Cattle from the South.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Topeka says the House to-day passed a bill prohibiting any cattle from the country south of Kansas being driven into or through this State, from March 1 to Dec. 1, except the extreme western part of it. The bill is designed to protect stock in this State against the contagious and fatal disease called Spanish fever, from which, it is said, over $20,000 worth of cattle died last year. It is also stated that cattle to the value of $7,500,000 were sold and drawn out of Kansas last year.

Navigation on the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The river is falling slowly with but a small quantity of ice running.

The freight for the South is abundant, but tonnage temporarily scarce. Three boats, which were laid up during the season, have arrived and will immediately load for Southern ports.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

The following steamers have arrived: *Ned Tracy*, from New-Orleans, and *Agnes* from White River. The *Marcella* and *Octavia* departed to-day for Memphis, and the *Edward Walsh* for New-Orleans.

Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, Requested to Resign.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Senate to-day adopted the resolutions requesting Senator PATTERSON to resign.

The House adopted a new bill in lieu of the pending negro suffrage, restricting the white franchise still further, but giving to the negroes the right of suffrage.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Senate to-day adopted the Constitutional Amendment, with but two dissenting votes. The House will probably adopt it this week.

A Steamer Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

A large steamer is ashore on Brigantine, and looks to be in a bad condition. Boats have gone to her, but we cannot get any word before night.

Arrest of an Absconding Clerk.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

EDWARD H. WAYLAND, the Erie Railroad clerk, who, it is alleged, absconded from Jersey City with $15,000, was arrested here to-night.

Senator Sprague.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Senator SPRAGUE, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the purchase of the Kennebec water-power at this city, arrived this afternoon.

Card from Mr. Eastman.

Having published the proceedings in the case of the Mr. EASTMAN, we as a matter of justice afford him an opportunity of speaking for himself, as he does in the following card of explanation:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg permission to say a few words. The notice of the decision of Judge POTTER in your columns, in the case recently tried by him without Jury between my father and Mr. BUSHNELL, has escaped my notice until to-day. The uncertainty of the law was never more exemplified than in this case. Pecuniarily to me it makes no difference which of the two parties shall succeed, upon appeal being taken in the case. It does make a very great difference whether the true history of this mortgage business should be understood or not, and I beg to say a few words as to its history. Upon the 31st day of October, 1862, EASTMAN & LLOYD dissolved, we stood at the time ranked as A a.H. Very shortly after, I made a five years lease of the premises, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-street, that EASTMAN & LLOYD had occupied for six year's previous. Dr. SMITH, the owner of the property refusing to make a lease for more than five years.

One year after I sought to induce the Doctor to change his mind, and after ten months' negotiation we made a bargain at a largely increased rate, 30 per cent. about, of rent, for a ten years' lease, canceling the five years' lease on hand, and the leases were signed and were sent for record upon the 6th day of March, 1865, and fifteen days after I wrote to DANIEL LORD to make out a mortgage to secure a claim my father had against me upon the lease. There had been no increase in the value of the leases at this time. It is that mortgage that is in dispute. It will be asked why I gave this mortgage if there was no increase in the value of the leases?

I gave the mortgage, because I had concluded to build an office or two upon the premises, to rent, and with the rent thereof year by year to pay my father's claim, and thus save me from taking any money out of my regular business for that purpose. EASTMAN & Co. had more room upon the premises than they wanted; therefore the room for the offices could be well spared. The leases were my own private property, therefore I had the right to use them as I pleased in settlement of any private claim against me. The mortgage was ordered by letter to be made to Mr. LORD upon the 21st day of March, as stated; that Mr. LORD delayed to execute the order, as things happened to turn, was a misfortune, but no crime.

For two or three years before my dissolution with Mr. LLOYD, I had feared the heart disease. My fears being strongly renewed after I had dissolved with him, and fearing that I might die suddenly any day, I made my will and did sundry other things that I should not have done but for that fear. Among other things, I made out to that date, the 1st of May, 1863, (six months after my dissolution with Mr. LLOYD,) my father's account in full, as I supposed, and gave him the account and my note at sight for the amount due him. It was to secure the amount that I owed him, that I gave the mortgage as described. Being no bookkeeper, I had never kept any regular books with my father. There was an account kept by me upon memorandum slips of paper, filed in my office, and were kept there together with all my other books, papers, &c. These memoranda of account of my father turned up missing upon the late trial.

All the books, papers, &c., public or private, of EASTMAN & Co. and myself, found in my office, were seized after I left for Europe.

It was four months to a day after making my lease with Dr. SMITH that, by order of the authorities of Lyons, in France, I was consigned to the Insane Asylum in that city.

With a joy unfeigned I look for the hour when by the report of an investigating committee all the facts connected with my case shall be made known. This investigation I have sought for with persevering earnestness for months past.

SMITH J. EASTMAN.

ANOTHER HEAVY BOND ROBBERY.

$100,000 in United States Bonds Stolen from the Office of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome—The Thief Escapes.

Wall-street is the source of sensations, and not the least frequent of the events which stir the mercurial blood of the bulls and bears are the oft-recurring robberies of United States bonds—robberies which are characterized by more ease in their execution than skill in their conception. Probably there is no sort of property more easy of appropriation than United States bonds. A roll of these valuable securities lies upon a desk in a crowded office, a clerk turns his head, and a smartly-dressed bystander deftly reaches forth his dexter hand, grasps the treasure, hides it beneath his overcoat, and coolly walks off. In just such a manner was Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME victimized yesterday to the tune of $100,000.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, the busiest part of the business day, while a number of persons were in Mr. JEROME's office, No. 48 Exchange-place, a roll of 5-20 bonds which had just been received from the office of BROWN BROTHERS & Co. was taken from a desk where it had been placed by the clerk. The robbery was discovered within five minutes after its occurrence, but not in time to arrest the thief, for whom diligent search was at once instituted. The only clue to the rogue is furnished by a gentleman who was waiting to speak with Mr. JEROME, who saw a man pass from the stove, where he had apparently been warming his hands, toward the desks, going behind that upon which the bonds lay, and at once come back and saunter out of the office.

As soon as the theft was discovered, information was conveyed to the Superintendent of Police, who put detectives on the case, and they have gone to work upon the faint clue they possess as to the man's identity. The numbers of all the stolen bonds will be published to-day.

Mr. JEROME offers a reward of $25,000 for the recovery of the securities.

Important Action Toward Protection Against Cotton Fires.

A highly important meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies was held on Monday, for the purpose of ventilating the views of that body as to the causes and prevention of the fearful destruction of property by cotton fires, and of devising a course of speedy action for the prevention as far as possible, of such calamities.

The following report was read, being that of the Committee appointed to make the necessary investigation:

"The Committee appointed by the Executive Committee on the 30th ultimo, to report to the Board concerning rates of premium for the insurance of cotton, and also concerning regulations for securing more effectually from destruction by fire stores in which that article is kept, report:

That in their opinion no rate of premium adequate to the hazard can be maintained, if the generally received opinion that the destruction by fire of cotton stores is the result either of gross carelessness or of dishonesty, is well founded.

That they believe the interests of the community demand that the efforts of the companies with reference to this subject should be directed, not so much toward securing for themselves adequate compensation for an extravagant hazard, as toward a diminution of the hazard by such precautions as will abate the frequency and extent of loss by the burning of cotton. The consignees of cotton in this city are obliged to charge their consignors double the price for insurance which those of other cities are required to charge.

The owners of buildings situated near cotton stores, and of merchandise in such buildings, find their property much endangered by this bad neighbor, and themselves compelled to pay materially enhanced premiums.

To remove these difficulties, and to save from destruction by fire this important, and at present not too abundant staple, should be regarded as the first duty, not only of the companies that insure it, but of all who deal in it.

It is safe, therefore, to assume that in the direction of greater precaution against the occurrence of fires in such stores, the Companies will have the hearty cooperation of every intelligent cotton merchant.

The Committee are not prepared to state all that ought to be done to promote the desired purpose. A most obvious provision they present for your consideration, and they also present a plan for the organization of a Committee which shall have for its prominent object a careful consideration of the subject, with power to carry its conclusions into effect.

This report was followed by the recommendation of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board recommend all of its members to refuse to insure any building used for the general storage of cotton (that is, any store in which the cotton of any other than the single firm who have the store is kept) or any part of the contents of such building, at any rate below six per cent. per annum, unless the keeper of such store shall employ such competent men and such numbers of them in such store, both day and night, as the Committee hereinafter provided for shall select and recommend for employment in such store.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Committee on Surveys and Heating of Buildings to select two from their number, and the duty of the Fire Patrol Committee to select two from their number, the four thus selected, together with one other member of this Board to be appointed by themselves, to constitute a Committee on Cotton Storage Stores, which Committee shall have charge of the entire subject under consideration in this report, with authority to establish such regulations as in their judgment are best calculated to secure the object herein contemplated—it being understood that said Committee shall take measures to instruct the men so appointed in the various duties to be performed by them, and especially that they permit no person to go alone to sample cotton, or to examine it in such store for any other ostensible or real purpose.

Resolved, That whenever the Committee herein provided for shall report that any general cotton storage store is guarded in a manner satisfactory to such Committee, the rate for insurance in and upon such store be three per cent. per annum.

These resolutions fully meeting the views of the Board, were unanimously adopted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GERMAN MASKED BALL.—The New-Yorker Singing Academy students gave their annual masked ball last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. As usual with our German citizens, proverbial for their grotesque amusements and social doings, this "masked ball" proved a great success. The rooms were crowded by a large assemblage of dancers, nearly all of whom were in character masks, and the scenes attendant upon each succeeding dance were most provokingly amusing and suggestive to the idle spectator. Knights and troubadours, fairies and witches, spirits of light and demons dark, grotesque German clowns with assinine ears and conical hats, English clowns with pigeon toes and painted cheeks, French harlequins and pirouetting columbines, "big Injuns" and John Chinamen, besides a miscellaneous list of historical characters, thronged the lobbies and promenaded the ball-room, affording a kaleidoscopic picture of rare splendor. The comic element largely predominated, and at times the fun grew uproarious, as some most outrageous joke was perpetrated, and thus the night passed away, the hours flying unheeded by until the rosy dawn surprised the maskers in the height of their enjoyment. After so successful an entertainment Brother Jonathan parted with the most amiable feelings from Maximilian, and following so good an example, the remaining historic enemies formed friendships undreamed of by their grave and earnest originals. There were over 400 couples present at the ball, and the majority of the masks were admirably conceived and successfully carried out.

CLASS NO. 9.—WORK FOR THE POLICE.—According to the official programme issued by the managers of the Union Home and School Lottery, there are over 300,000 ticket-holders who find their prizes in "Class No. 9," and they are notified to appear and receive these gifts on the 28th inst., and the 1st and 2d prox. Judging from the scenes enacted on Monday and yesterday in front of the distribution office No. 589 Broadway, the struggle of these 300,000 people will be fearful, and it behooves our Police authorities to take some steps to prevent any loss of life or limb, as it will be wholly impossible for all those entitled to minor prizes to obtain them in three days, and the crowd will be tremendous. Yesterday the usual crowd of ticket-holders collected round the office in Broadway to witness the distribution of prizes and obtain an official statement of the winning numbers. These statements, which were not ready on Monday, were in full supply yesterday, and every ticket-holder that applied got one. The parlor furniture, sewing-machines, sets of furs, work and music boxes were to have been delivered, but owing probably to some misunderstanding in regard to the dates, very few claimants had appeared up to 2 P. M. On the 8th inst. the gentlemen's fur collars, whips, buffalo robes, &c., are to be delivered; on the 12th the watches and chains.

MORE "KENO" PLAYERS ARRESTED.—At 10 o'clock last evening Sergt. SCHOONMAKER, with a posse of men of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid on a gambling saloon kept by JOSEPH WALLACE, on the second floor of No. 96 Sixth-avenue, corner of Eighth-street, and arrested the following named men, who were found in the room playing "Keno:" John Turner, aged 22, born in United States, no occupation; George Stevenson, aged 30, lawyer; Chas. German, 23, United States, clerk; Wm. Hazlitt, 22, Canada, express driver; Geo. Brown, 29, United States, butcher; Henry Norris, 33, United States, butcher; Henry Stevens, 24, United States, butcher; Richard Brown, 24, Germany, clerk; Geo. Robbins, 27, United States, clerk; Philip Marsh, "roper in," aged 29, United States, horse-dealer. The police captured all the implements in the room, consisting of revolving globe, checks, cards, tally-boards and cup-boxes. The prisoners were locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and will be taken to Jefferson Market Court this morning.

AN EXTRA EUROPEAN MAIL.—Our merchants who have important European correspondence, will be pleased to learn that arrangements have been made in the Post-office Department by which mails will be forwarded to and from Europe to the States on one additional day of each week. On and after Thursday, the 21st of March next, a vessel (one of the Bremen line) will leave New-York with the extra mail—the first corresponding mail from the other side leaving Southampton on the 2d of April. After these dates, Thursday will be the regular sailing-day of the Bremen line from this City, and Tuesday the day at which these steamers will touch at Southampton. We shall then have three European mail days weekly—by the Cunard steamers, which leave on Wednesday; by the Bremen, which will leave on Thursdays, and by the Inman steamers, which leave on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP R. R. CUYLER.—The cargo of the seized steamship *R. R. Cuyler* has been searched by Surveyor WAKEMAN's officers, and an official report of the result has been sent on to Washington. Meantime United States District-Attorney S. G. COURTNEY has been instructed by Collector SMYTHE to proceed with the prosecution against the ship. It appears that letters were found in the rooms of the officers of the ship which go a great way toward implicating her as a vessel about to engage in illegal service. A Chilian flag was found on board wrapped in an American flag. The evidences in favor of the suspicion which caused the delay of the vessel are said to be abundant.

S. P. AVERY'S ART COLLECTION.—A portion of the collection of paintings by American artists, the property of S. P. AVERY, Esq., were sold on Monday evening at the Leeds Art Gallery. Mr. AVERY's collection, as might be surmised, is a choice one, and this first sale netted the handsome sum of $19,000 or thereabouts. There yet remain a number of very valuable works to be disposed of. Mr. AVERY, as we have already announced in the TIMES, is winding up his business here. He leaves on the 9th by the steamer *Europa*, having in charge the contributions of American artists to the Paris Exposition.

RENTS AND REAL ESTATE.—In the article which appeared under this heading in the TIMES of yesterday, a statement was made in regard to the rental of the Trinity Building which it appears was incorrect. The estimate was made on what the building would yield at the present rates, but it appears that most of the offices were let in 1860, on seven and ten years' leases. We are also informed that on the rents of such offices in the building as are let from year to year, there will be no advance this season.

THE HENRY-STREET FIRE.—The loss on the stock of Messrs. COOK, BROS. & Co., dealers in oil, whose establishment at No. 59 Henry-street, was burned out on Monday night, is estimated at $30,000. Insured for $20,000. The building belongs to the L. S. Smith estate, and is damaged to the extent of $15,000. Insured.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Jno. Jefferies, London; Judge Coe, Yonkers, and Judge Farwell, New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. A. Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR tolerably active and a shade firmer. WHEAT in good demand for No. 2; sales at $1 88; No. 1 inactive and nominal. CORN steady at 79½c. OATS steady. PROVISIONS—Market continues dull, but no decided change in values. Mess Pork neglected holders ask $19, buyers offer $18@$18 75. Prime Mess quiet, with light sales at $17. Sweet pickled Hams firmly held at 10½c.@11½c. Bulk Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 7½c., loose. Green Meats firm; transactions are light. Lard dull; sales at 11½c.@12c., closing with free sellers at the outside price. Hogs firm and fairly active at an advance of 5c. on yesterday's prices; sales at $7 25@$8; market closes steady at $7 30@$7 60, dividing on 200 lbs. Live Hogs rather quiet and easy at $6 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Hogs, 600. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,700 bbls.; Wheat, 4,800 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands 32½c. COFFEE firm; several cargoes of Rio are in the bay, and partly sold to the army; terms not transpired. SUGAR firm but not active. MOLASSES—Stock light, but several cargoes are in the bay; no sales. FLOUR dull, and prices favor buyers. WHEAT—Sales of good Maryland Red at $3 12, a decline of several cents on last quotation. CORN—Prime White scarce and steady at $1 05. Mixed and damp sold at 97c.@$1; Yellow opened strong, but closed 1c. lower; sales at 95c.@96c. and for Fells Point $1. OATS—Sales at 56c.@57c. for Fair, and 60c. for Prime. HOGS—Live are scarce at 10c.@10½c. PROVISIONS generally firm. MESS PORK—$22 for city. LARD—12¼c.@12½c.; Western held at 13c. WHISKY nominally unchanged; no sales reported.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

TOBACCO more active at $2 40@$41 50 for lugs; $4¾@7 for common leaf; factory dried, $4½@$6½; Medium Dark Filler, 8c.@15c.; Medium Brown Filler, 10c.@15c.; Black Whopping, 20c.@35c. COTTON dull; 35c. for Middling. HEMP inactive, with small sales of old dressed $3 10. FLOUR more active; but the demand is chiefly for Low Medium grades; Superfine, $9 50@$10; Extra, $10 50@$10 75; Double Extra, $11 50@$13 62; Choice, $14@14 25. WHEAT, small sales made at $2 28 for Spring; Prime Fall, $2 70@$2 75. CORN active and firm; 82c.@84c. for Yellow; and 84c.@87c. for White. OATS buoyant, 68c.@72c. WHISKY higher but unsettled, with small sales at $2 22@$2 23. PROVISIONS active and firm. Mess PORK, $20@$20 50.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR more active, but prices no higher; superfine, $9 75@$10 25, and trade and fancy brands $11@$11 50. WHEAT firmer and in good demand; No. 1 Spring, $2 40@$2 90. CORN in demand and market firm; 56c.@57c. for ear and 62c. for shelled, in elevators, and 75c. in sacks. OATS firm at 51c.@52c. RYE, $1 20. BARLEY dull; $1 65@$1 70 for prime to choice; market dull. COTTON dull; 29c.@29½c. for middling. PROVISIONS firm, holders asking higher prices. MESS PORK, $20 50@$21. BULK MEATS unchanged and quiet; 800 pieces of sides cured at Ripley sold at 9½c. delivered here. BACON quiet; sales of clear sides at 13½c. EGGS, 35c. BUTTER, 27c.@29c. for Ohio. CHEESE, 15½c.@16c. Gold 137. Exchange steady and firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

COTTON easier; Low Middling, 30c.; Middling, 31c. Receipts for the last four days were 13,000 bales against 18,150; exports, 24,430 bales. SUGAR lower; fair, 13c. MOLASSES easier at 76c.@77c. FLOUR lower; Superfine, $21¼; Extra, $11¾@$15. CORN lower at $1 10@$1 17½. OATS dull at 90c. HAY at $35. PORK easier $22 50. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 12c¼.; Sides, 13¾c.@14½c. LARD dull and unchanged; 13c.@14½c. WHISKY and TOBACCO unchanged. Gold, 138. New-York Exchange, ¾@⅞ discount.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the Interior, Eastern and Northern trade; sales 1,600 bbls. at $11 70 for No. 1 Spring, $13 25 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White and $15 25 for double extra. Rye Flour steady; sales at $7. Buckwheat Flour—Sales at $8. WHEAT dull; sales 700 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 45. CORN dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 10. OATS—Sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$20. SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$27. MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT advanced; $1 97 for No. 1 and $1 77 for No. 2. OATS steady; 43½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firmer. Clear Pork, $20; City Mess, $18 50. Dressed Hogs advancing; sales at $7 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 11,500 bushels; Oats, 2,300 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; rice, 1,000 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 650. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,700 bbls.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled and nominal. CORN—Sales of Old Western at 94c. and New Toledo at 85c. OATS unchanged. RYE scarce and nominal. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. WHISKY—Sales at $2 34, retail. PORK—Sales of New Mess at $20. LARD—Sales at 12½c.@13c. DRESSED HOGS quiet; sales at 8¾c.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 30c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced 59c.@60c. RESIN dull; $2 80@$5. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $3 65 for Virgin. TAR steady; $1 65.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

COTTON in fair demand; market lower than yesterday; sales 2,500 bales Middling at 30c.; receipts 8,111 bales.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

COTTON dull and declining; Liverpool Middling, 30½c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

COTTON weak. Sales 2,000 bales Middling at 31½c.

[Advertisement.]

Lotteries afford very unsatisfactory investments to most of their patrons, but money paid for KENT'S East India Coffee always draws a prize. Sold by all Grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 5.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—Miss Piper, Mrs. Lloyd, H. Bird, Mr. Smith, D. Bethamer, J. O. Chase, J. O. Sanell, C. E. English, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Blackburn, J. O. Aguilar, Capt. J. J. Hilly, Mr. Wescott, Mr. French and lady, Mr. Low, J. H. Merrill, J. Scott, Mr. Cooper, P. Drouz, E. Sherman, L. King, W. Frederick, Miss Sharp, T. Yates, G. C. Quick, W. H. Cuthbert, W. L. Freeman, J. Potter, B. Yates, Mrs. Watson and child, and 249 in the steerage.

In steamship Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Mrs. H. Bowen and child, J. M. Henry, W. Holt and wife, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Scott, G. M. Wood, Miss Slawson, J. M. Lee and 3 children, A. T. Gunning, R. H. Brennan, L. Dunning, Mrs. Jughart and children, Mrs. Stevens and infant, Lieut. Thos. Day, First U. S. I., wife, child and servant, Surgeon D. McClain, First U. S. I., and 33 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—J. P. Beebe, Miss Amy Daly, Mr. James, Miss Sanger, Col. McDowell, D. J. Barr, W. S. Ward, J. Stahlschmidt, Thos. Heenan, H. R. Pyke, L. Ober, D. Z. Martin, W. H. Aldridge, E. Weymille, J. Laplant, Geo. S. Merrill, W. Cumming.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—P. Esen, B. J. Brown, G. E. Hoppock, Mrs. Tilton, T. P. Day, J. O. Giles, E. Hincken, H. O. Rolff, Jacob Teaster, Miss Julia Teaster and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 7 05 | Sun sets... 5 32 | Moon sets... 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... [illegible] | Gov. Island... [illegible] | Hell Gate... 11 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; [illegible], Morgan, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; [illegible], (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gatzen, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hugo Grotius, (Hol.,) Ebes, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Hannibal, Hawkins, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; R. G. W. Dodge, Hooper, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Princessa Alexandra, (Dan.,) ——, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Ardisson, Leghorn, W. F. Pate; Tamaya, Halliday, Dunedin, N. Z., R. W. Cameron & Co.

Brigs Minnehaha, (Br.,) Douglass, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Rabboni, Coombs, Caibarien, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners W. W. Thorndike, Oakes, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg; Anglo-American, (Br.,) Nickerson, Inagua, Jos. Eneas; Sarah Helen, Bahr, Key West; Isabella, Weeks, Georgetown, Thomas & Holmes; S. T. Baker, Brewster, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Edward, (Br.,) Marmand, Savanilla, B. F. Small & Co.; Planter, Horton, Newport, Ferguson & Wood; La Have, (Br.,) Jones, Nassau, B. F. Small & Co.; John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, Thomas & Holmes; F. Hatch, Gregory, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; J. F. Farland, Arey, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 272 passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 4, 380 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed one of the National Co.'s steamers, bound E. 5th, 10 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed Br. ship Cursetjee Furdoonjee, bound W.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Feb. 3, 3 P. M., 30 miles N. E. from Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Herman Livingston. 4th, at 3 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Merrimack. A steamship, supposed to be the Eagle. 4th, 65 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship San Salvador. 5th, off Barnegat, passed a Br. bark, bound in.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans Jan. 28, via Fortress Monroe 4th inst., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Landed at Fortress Monroe the 19th U. S. C. I., en route to Baltimore, to be mustered out.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Endymion, Williams, of and from Liverpool 73 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had a succession of westerly gales during the whole month of January; stove bulwarks and had other slight damage.

Ship Haze, (of Mystic,) Forsyth, San Francisco Oct. 8, with wheat to C. H. Mallory & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific 23 ds. out, with light winds and calms; thence to Cape Horn 23 ds. Had heavy westerly gales from 50 deg. S. in the Pacific to and in the Atlantic; passed Cape St. Roque Jan. 6. From Jan. 21 to 26, was in co. with ship Fleetford from San Francisco for this port; separated Jan. 26, in lat. 33 37, lon. 63 27. Feb. 2, off Hatteras, had a heavy S. W. gale, which lasted about 12 hours.

Bark Sancho Panza, Haran, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Sld. in co. with bark Nannie T. Bell, for Providence, and exchanged signals with her about 40 miles S. E. of the Highlands, Feb. 4.

Bark Merrimac, (Pruss.,) Grunwaldt, Saville 70 ds., with cork, &c., to order.

Bark White Wing, (of Turks Island,) Pike, Porto Cabello 19 ds., with hides, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Onlona, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Liverpool 22 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Young, Trinidad, Port Spain, 20 ds., with cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Fannie, Marshman, New-Orleans 11 ds., with cotton to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig I. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Berry, Nuevitas 8 ds., with molasses, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Albatross, (Oldg.,) Bunsen, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Fortuna, (Dutch,) Keiser, Newcastle, Eng., 88 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co. Has had very heavy weather most of the passage.

Brig Alexander, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Thompson, Glace Bay 28 ds., with coal to G. F. Peniston & Co. Jan. 10, had a strong gale from S. E., veering around to N. W.; lost foretopgallant and royal masts, and split sails and stove boat. Jan. 16, lat. 38, lon. 60 20, spoke ship Bavaria, who supplied us with some sails.

Brig C. O. Tompkins, (of St. John, N. B.,) Walters, Belize, Hond., 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no vessels.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Weeks, St. Kitts 20 ds., with salt to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Had heavy weather. Left no vessels.

Brig Beaver, (of Montego Bay, Jam.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam., 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to master.

Brig Rocky Glen, Wallace, Apalachicola 40 ds., with timber to Peck & Church. Had a succession of heavy W. and N. W. gales; split sails and started deck-load.

Schr. Edie Waters, (of Eastport,) Folsom, Para 29 ds., with rubber, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Has had strong N. W. winds most of the passage.

Schr. Maryland, (of Perth Amboy, N. J.,) Cathcart, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood to James Bishop & Co. Has had heavy weather. Put into Fortress Monroe and Delaware Breakwater for a harbor.

Schr. Alcora, (of East Machias,) Talbot, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to John Simpson & Sons.

Schr. Etta Russell, Brazos Santiago, Texas, 19 ds., with wool, &c., to O. K. King & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Kellinger, Penny, Matagorda Bay, Texas, 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. Feb. 3, off Barnegat, passed the wreck of a schooner, abandoned; appeared to have been in collision.

Schr. Hannah Little, Hand, New-Orleans 13 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Florence Rodgers, Rodgers, New-Orleans 14 ds., with cotton to N. H. Brigham.

Schr. Moses Williamson, Lake, St. Mark's, with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

The steamship Bellona has sailed from Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 5—Arr. ship South America; barks Eliza Young, from Ardrossan; Warren Hallett, Goree; brigs Robert Wing, do.; C. B. Allen, Darien; schrs. C. D. Rogers, Cape Haytien; Abbie E. Campbell, Galveston; S. N. Hawkins, Savannah; My Rover, do.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5—Arr. schr. Mary Day, from New-York. Sld. steamer Falcon, and schr. Jonas Sparks, from Liverpool. Cld. bark F. W. Shaw, for Matanzas; ship Confidence, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5—Arr., wind bound, steamer James Garey, from Baltimore for Wilmington. She experienced great difficulty on account of the ice in getting down the Chesapeake. The ice was solid down to Thomas' Point, 35 miles below Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 5—Arr. schr. Lovett Peacock, leaking, and with the loss of her sails.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5—Arr. steamship Herman Livingston, from New-York. Cld. steamer Fannie, for Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5—The following vessels, with cargoes of wheat and flour, cleared the past week: G. R. Moseley and Walter Virginie, for Cork; Archibald Newton, Castle, Hercules, Bader Kedden and St. Joseph, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The Danish barkentine Lotus, Henington, left Savanilla Dec. 30 for Santa Martha, strong N. E. trades blowing at the time; after beating along the coast for four days, anchored on the third day off Green Island to repair sails. On the night of the 5th, dragged her anchor and went on shore, where she struck on the beach, a high sea running at the time, and went to pieces. All hands and a few hides of the cargo saved. Vessel a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Andrew Jackson—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Dec. 9, lat. 31 50 S., lon. 19 30 E.

Copia—bark, from East Indies for Swansea, Dec. 29, lat. 5 25 S., lon. 26 50 W.

Earl of Derby—Br. bark, from Granada for Hampton Roads, 23 ds. out, Feb. 1, lat. 30 23, lon. 74 42.

Harriet—schr., hence for Trinidad, Jan. 6, lat. 29, lon. 67.

Moneynick—bark, bound S., Dec. 28, lat. 15 S., lon. 34 26.

Samuel G. Glover—ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Dec. 30, lat. 5 21 S., lon. 26 30.

Solent—ship, [illegible], had 200 bbls., Dec. 23, lat. 15 S., lon. 23.

Union—schr., hence for Porto Rico, Jan. 15, lat. 24, lon. 65.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 5, ship C. C. Pettingill, for New-Orleans [illegible]; Larabee, [illegible] arr. from [illegible] Philadelphia.

At Nuevitas, Jan. 26, bark John Griffin and brig [illegible]shaw, ldg. [illegible] New-York [illegible].

At Para, Jan. 6, schrs. Susan, for New-York Jan. 12, and Matilda, for [illegible].

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES

Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Principal Warehouse { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

The best House Match [illegible]
THE REPEATING LIGHT
IS THE BEST POCKET MATCH [illegible]

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED.
SAVONINE
Sold by all respectable grocers and druggists.
1 LB. EQUAL TO 3 LBS. BAR SOAP.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 138, Feb. 5, 1867.
20, 11, 52, 10, 5, 51, 73, 30, 67.

KENTUCKY—CLASS 139, Feb. 5, 1867.
6, 72, 18, [illegible]

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 73, Feb. 5, 1867.
10, 51, 29, [illegible]

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 74, Feb. 5, 1867.
43, 34, 47, 25, 14, 5, 19, 10, 77, 76.

JOSEPH BATES, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
[illegible]

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished [illegible]